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LANDSCAPES WITHOUT WAITING

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SWAIN NELSON & SONS CO., CHICA





Landscapes Without Waiting

A book telling how to obtain immediate planting effects in the home grounds, and describing the Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Plants and Vines best adapted to the various forms of landscape making, in extra-strong, large and thrifty specimens, of kinds proved to have special merit in the Central West, as grown and for sale by

**SWAIN NELSON & SONS
COMPANY**

941 Marquette Building, CHICAGO

Nurseries
GLEN VIEW, ILLINOIS

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By Swain Nelson & Sons Company

Landscapes Without Waiting

"Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light; and the landscape Lay as if new created in all the freshness of childhood." LONGFELLOW—EVANGELINE.

The Standard Dictionary defines the word landscape, as referring to one of the dependent fine arts, in these words:

"The laying out of grounds and their treatment by culture and the giving to them such form as utility or beauty may dictate."

John C. Van Dyke, in his work "How To Judge a Picture," published by Chautauqua Institution in 1889, makes this statement, which applies with equal force to landscape making:

"Landscape is not a piece of embroidery cast upon a background of the sky, but a consistent mass blended together by natural affinity."

In the introduction to his famous work on Landscape Gardening, published in 1859, Downing thus defines the difference between landscape gardening and gardening:

"Landscape gardening differs from gardening in its common sense in embracing the whole scene about a country house, which it softens and refines or renders more spirited and striking by the aid of art."

There was a time when landscape effects were sought only by persons of great wealth, who had elaborate estates and grounds. In recent years it has become the ambition of almost every home owner, no matter how small his grounds, to plan the planting in such way as to secure the best effects and add to the general attractiveness of the community in which he is located.

There has been a constantly increasing effort to apply the principles of landscape gardening alike in extensive plantings and in limited operations. The word "landscape" has come to have a commonly accepted meaning nearly akin to that of the phrase "Home Ground Plantings," and it is with this definition of the term in view that it has been adopted as a part of the title of this book.

The average American citizen wants a thing *when* he wants it, and the idea of waiting does not favorably appeal to him. In the great Central West, where there has been such rapid development in industrial and social progress, this tendency not to want is an especially noticeable

trait. In this garden spot of the country, also, proper planting of home grounds with a view to landscape effect was generally neglected, in the very nature of things, until a comparatively recent period.

As the pioneer days have passed in the valleys of the Mississippi and its

tributaries and in the country on the Great Lakes, and as there has come a degree of prosperity affording almost every industrious and thrifty citizen opportunity and means for the gratification of his love of the beautiful, there has also come a most decided increase of interest in outdoor surroundings. The average business or professional man of the West is now in position seriously to consider questions of landscapes and planting.

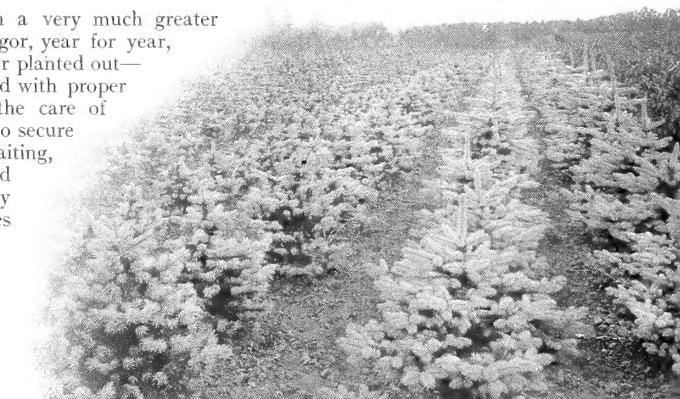
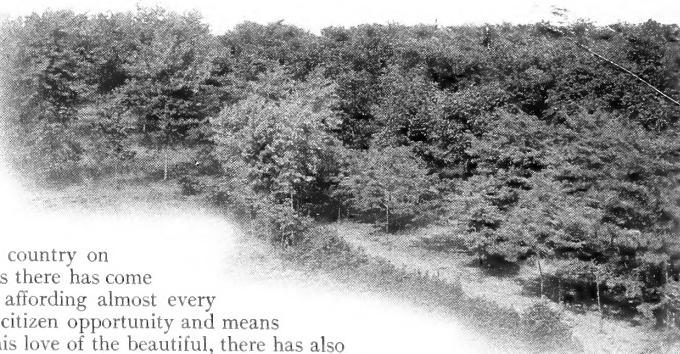
This condition of affairs has led to a noteworthy demand for material which will give desired landscape effects in a minimum period of time. The empire builders of the great West were not content that decade upon decade should be required to give the proper landscape settings to their magnificent homes located in the thriving cities which they had helped to build. Hence the demand for "Landscapes Without Waiting," in the supply of material to secure which there has arisen need for this book—a need that has been increasingly apparent.

Of course, any proper landscape effort does require some waiting before its effects may be fully enjoyed. It is not necessary to count upon such a long period of waiting, however, as renders the planting of benefit only to future generations. It is a mistake to plant out a small tree or shrub only recently propagated, and without sufficient strength and vitality to withstand properly the shock of transplanting. Such a plant may not show any real growth for a good many years, if indeed it survives, and will always have a stunted, unsatisfactory appearance. It is this kind of landscape material, planted out in high hopes but giving only disappointment in return, that has discouraged so many persons in the improvement of their home grounds and caused so many barren, unattractive places in the more recently settled portions of our country.

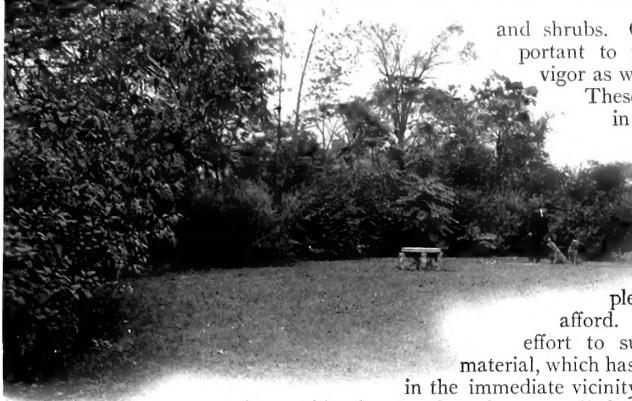
The first essential of Landscapes Without Waiting is to plant only perfectly hardy trees and shrubs. It is equally vital to plant none but well-matured, strong and healthy trees and shrubs, which give a broad and pleasing effect from a comparatively small number of specimens.

All trees will gain a very much greater amount of growing vigor, year for year, in the nursery than after planted out—because they are favored with proper conditions and have the care of experts. In the effort to secure Landscapes Without Waiting, therefore, time and money can be saved by planting only large trees

The four engravings on this page are from photographs of sections of our nursery. These pictures indicate both the extent and variety of our stock, as well as the size and vigor that we give it. Our 150 odd acres of nurseries are wholly devoted to the development of this grade of trees, shrubs, plants, vines and evergreens. We make it our invariable rule not to sell any plant until we know it to have sufficient age and vigor to transplant successfully and grow properly.



Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Trees for Immediate Effect



and shrubs. Of course, it is equally important to plant specimens that have vigor as well as size.

These will cost somewhat more, in the first place, but a fewer number will be required to give a definite effect.

The larger trees, shrubs and plants will yield an immensely greater dividend on the investment, in the immediate pleasure and beauty that they afford. We have made it our special effort to supply this kind of planting material, which has been increasingly in demand in the immediate vicinity of Chicago, where many of the notable plantings have been supplied from our nurseries.

At the same time, there has grown up a demand for the grade of nursery stock which is our specialty, from all parts of the Central West. Having increased our facilities to the point that we can supply a considerable portion of this demand, we have decided to issue "Landscapes Without Waiting," in order properly to introduce our magnificent line of hardy trees, shrubs, plants, vines and evergreens to new friends whose location may be such that they cannot conveniently visit our nurseries and personally place their orders.

Our Nurseries are located at Glen View, Ill., seventeen miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. They now occupy over 150 acres. Glen View is situated in a very fertile section, and our Nurseries are on a tract of rich and rolling farm land. No more favorable location for the growing of trees, shrubs and plants can be found. We keep our land thoroughly fertilized, and carefully cultivated through the entire growing season. In fact, we believe that we may fairly claim to plant farther apart, fertilize more frequently, cultivate more thoroughly and oftener than most nurseries.

As has been explained already, our constant effort is to produce matured and thrifty plants, by means of which immediate results may be obtained. Our trees and shrubs are more sturdy, larger and better shaped, with plumper branches and completer root systems, than those offered in the ordinary channels of the trade, where price and not quality is too often the first consideration.

Of course, our system of growing nursery stock increases the cost of production; but it also materially improves the quality of both root and stem. Our aim has been to produce only the very finest quality of trees and plants—and with this aim in view it has not been desirable to attempt to make the lowest prices. As a matter of fact, the difference between the cost of our stock and that of the ordinary grade of trees is but very little, when size and vigor are taken into consideration, and experience has shown our superior specimens very much cheaper in the end.

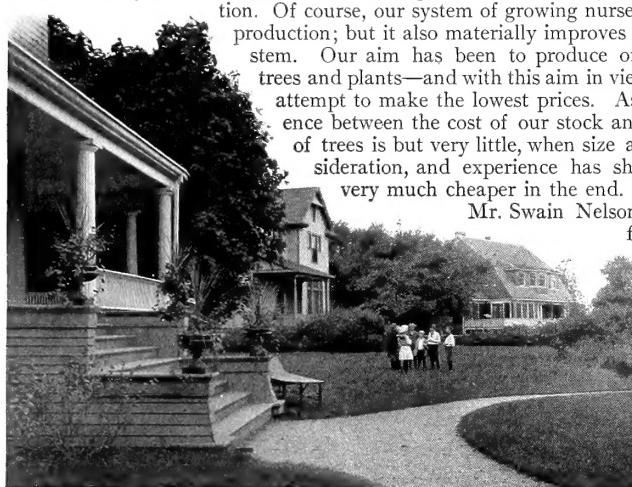
Mr. Swain Nelson, the senior member of this firm, has practiced landscape gardening in and about

Chicago, since 1855. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years and is no longer active in his profession. Mr. Nelson not only planted many private grounds and public parks, among them Lincoln Park in Chicago, but he has personally directed the improvements contemplated in his plans, including the details of the planting and grouping of trees and shrubs. His long experience, which in late years has been shared by the younger members of Swain Nelson & Sons Company, has enabled us to determine just which trees and shrubs are well adapted to thrive in this section of the country, and also those that are likely to prove satisfactory. We have eliminated from our nursery, therefore, every variety which is of uncertain value for planting in the territory between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Alleghanies on the east, and of which Tennessee is its southern boundary and Canada is its northern line.

It requires from ten to twenty years to grow such trees and shrubs as we offer. We do the tedious waiting required by these years—you may obtain immediate planting effects by the use of the trees and shrubs which our facilities enable us to produce to such good advantage. The larger sizes of the specimens which we offer are furnished with such an abundance of roots that they can be transplanted without even having to be trimmed back, and will make a good showing the very first year after planting.

It is important to bear in mind that we include in our catalogue only such trees, shrubs, plants, vines and evergreens as we have in stock, in the sizes named. We carry a large quantity of each size listed, because we are thus enabled to fill all orders from our own nurseries, no matter what number of the particular tree or plant is required. Our customers may depend upon the quality of everything they purchase from us because we have grown it and know exactly what it is—we are unwilling to subject them to the uncertainty of stock not grown under our personal supervision.

In this connection we wish to call attention to the fact that for a reasonable charge in addition to the prices quoted in this book we will deliver and plant trees, shrubs and plants and also guarantee them to live for a period of two years, replacing free of charge those which fail during that time. This arrangement absolutely removes all possibility of dissatisfaction.



The photographs from which were made the pictures on this page are of complete plantings, the material for which was supplied from our Nurseries and the plans for which were of our making. Notice that a small number of trees and plants, comparatively speaking, gave the desired effect in each case. We feel that it is impossible to lay too much emphasis on the fact that when our large, thrifty specimens are planted to a proper and definite plan, no great number is required to make a landscape.



Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

The Ash Trees and Catalpas

The English Ash is one of the most graceful and ornamental trees, holding its leaves very late in the fall, adding to its charm as a lawn tree for planting near the house. Its American brother, the White Ash, is also ideal for lawn or park planting on account of beautiful shape, grace of foliage, and smooth, massive trunk. The bronze variety is notable for the glorious fall coloring of its foliage. For street planting all the varieties are unsurpassed, as they thrive under the most adverse conditions.

There is a bold richness of effect in the big, dark green leaves of our native Western Catalpa, and it is particularly beautiful when the handsome flowers appear in June—latest of all tree flowers. As a timber tree its value is better understood than ever, and many plantations are now set apart for that purpose. For avenue planting it is excellent, and it has a unique beauty in fall when bearing its crop of long beans, from which comes one of its names, "Indian Bean." The Japanese variety growing to good size, is distinct in the bright green of its foliage, size and beauty of flowers and length of seed-pods. There is also a dwarf variety, the Globe-headed or *Catalpa Bungei*, much used for formal planting and terrace decoration.

English Ash. An ideal tree for the lawn

Japanese variety growing to good size, is distinct in the bright green of its foliage, size and beauty of flowers and length of seed-pods. There is also a dwarf variety, the Globe-headed or *Catalpa Bungei*, much used for formal planting and terrace decoration.

Alders, Birches and Other Trees

For planting in wet ground or near water, the Alders are most valuable, the cut-leaved variety being the handsomest of the family. The Angelica Tree and Hercules Club are both invaluable for creating a semi-tropical effect, while

for planting in front of larger trees the Mountain

Ash, Wild Cherries and Flowering Crabs, especially Bechtel's, are all that could be desired.

All of these fine flowering trees are of great

value for small places, as they do not occupy

much room and are of remarkable beauty at

all seasons of the year. Among the trees

planted for artistic effect none is superior to

the Birch. The cut-leaved variety is es-

specially dainty and graceful, with its silvery

bark, long pendulous branches and hand-

somely cut foliage, while the beauty

of the magnificent white

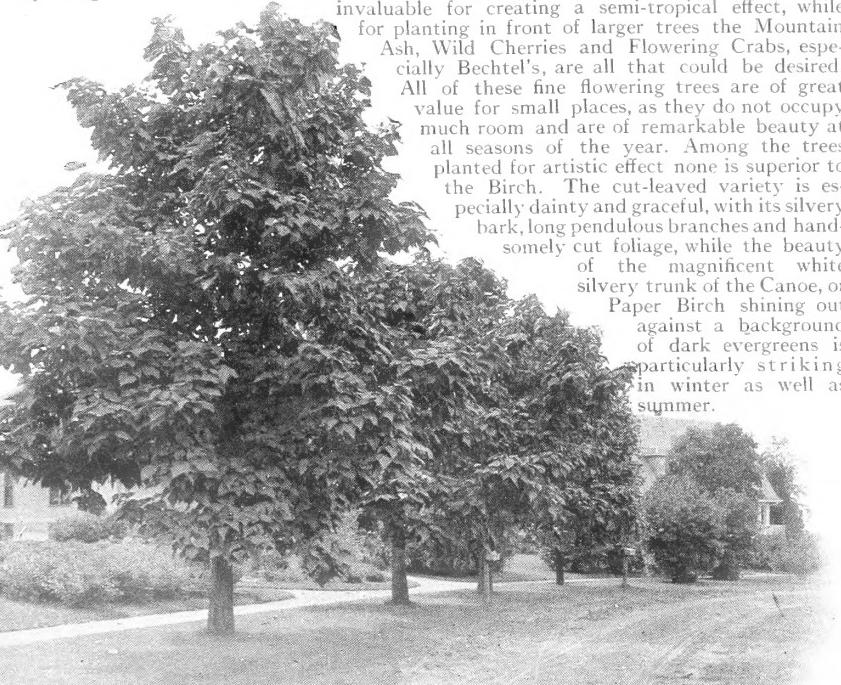
silvery trunk of the Canoe, or

Paper Birch shining out

against a background of dark evergreens is

particularly striking in winter as well as

summer.



The Western Catalpa is an excellent tree for avenues

Alder • Alnus

Black, or European Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Rapid-growing, vigorous tree, attaining large size and most graceful in form. Large, dark green leaves, of fine shape with irregularly cut edges. Its autumn effect is very showy when the foliage takes on shades of golden yellow. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

White Cut-leaved Alder (*A. incana lacinata*). Has handsomely cut foliage with the upper part rich green, under part pale, almost white. 5 ft. high, \$2.50 each; 8 ft., \$5 each.

Angelica Tree • Aralia

Chinese Angelica Tree (*Aralia Maximowiczii*). A small tree, growing generally in high shrub form, with mammoth, broad, palmate leaves, with reddish brown stalks, and fine white flowers. Our stock of this unusual tree has been proved absolutely hardy in the coldest northern winters. 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Hercules' Club (*A. spinosa*). Has strong, stout branches, armed with heavy spines, suggesting its name. The leaves attain enormous size, and the handsome white flowers with lilac fragrance are followed by dark purple berries. 4 ft. high, bushy, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 8 ft., bushy, \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Ash • Fraxinus

White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*). Favorite native American tree of lofty growth, with upright, broad-spreading branches and light-colored bark. Leaves dark green above, whitened beneath, and turn to brownish purple in autumn. Quick of growth, with massive trunk; valuable for timber and shade. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3 in., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.; 4 in., \$6.50 each, \$65 per doz.

English Ash (*F. excelsior*). Taller than the White Ash and with more handsomely rounded top. The foliage is exceeding bright green, and keeps its color until heavy frost. 2 in. diam., \$2.25 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$4 each.

Bronze Ash (*F. pubescens*). Grows to good height, with stout branches and compact head. The light green leaves in autumn assume handsome shades of bronze. 2½ in. diam., \$3 each.

Ash, Mountain • Sorbus aucuparia

Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn. The handsome white flowers in flat clusters completely cover the tree in May, and are followed by showy scarlet berries bending down the flexible branches. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$5 each.

Balm of Gilead. See Poplar, page 7

Birch • Betula

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch (*Betula alba lacinata*). Tall and slender in growth with long, graceful branches which droop almost to the ground, clothed with daintily cut, handsome foliage. The bark on the trunk and branches is silvery white and very beautiful. 6 ft. high, \$2.50 each; 8 ft., \$4 each.

BIRCH, continued

Canoe, or Paper Birch (*B. papyrifera*). The typical Birch tree, growing very tall, with very white bark, which can be peeled off in sheets. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Catalpa

Globe-headed Catalpa (*Catalpa Bungei*). Grown generally in standard form with a round head surmounting a short, straight trunk. Thoroughly hardy in the most vigorous climate. 2-yr. heads, \$2.50 each.

Japanese Catalpa (*C. Kampferi*). A very hardy variety from Japan with bright green foliage and large, fragrant white flowers, which appear later than those of the Native Catalpa, and are followed by long seed-pods. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3 in., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

Native, or Western Catalpa (*C. speciosa*). Rapidly becomes a large-sized tree having dark green, heart-shaped leaves. A decidedly handsome flowering tree, very late to bloom. Flowers pure white, sprinkled with violet or reddish spots, and are followed by bean-like pods, 10 to 12 inches long, which cling to the branches all winter. 2 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3 in., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 4 in., \$5 each, \$50 per doz.

Cherries • Cerasus

Choke Cherry (*Cerasus Virginiana*). Handsome, small-flowering tree, of bushy habit, with dark green leaves. Its flowers are borne in short clusters and are very showy. Often used as a large shrub. 1½ in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2 in., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Wild Black Cherry (*C. serotina*). Graceful tree, growing to medium height. The white flowers appear in late spring in handsome clusters. Fruit almost black when ripe and much relished by birds. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 3 in., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

Wild Red Cherry (*C. Pennsylvanica*). A tree of fine shape, with slender and spreading boughs and beautiful red bark. Leaves bright and lustrous, and white flowers appearing at the same time. Fruit light red. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Crab • Pyrus

Flowering Crab (*Pyrus floribunda*). Large shrub or small tree, with fine-shaped crown; bright green leaves and fragrant, rose-colored flowers. 6 ft. high, \$5 each.

Parkman's Flowering Crab (*P. floribunda Parkmanii*). Similar to the Flowering Crab except that the flowers are semi-double and remain in bloom for a long period. 5 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab (*P. Ioensis Bechteli*). A medium-sized tree or large shrub, of graceful form and bearing exquisitely handsome double flowers, resembling small roses, delicate pink in color and fragrant. The most distinctive of all the Flowering Crabs, and the most beautiful of all the flowering trees, resembling, when in full bloom, a monster bouquet. 4 ft. high, \$2 each; 5 ft., \$3.50 each; 6 ft., \$5 each; Specimen trees, 7 to 8 ft. high, and 2 in. or more in diam., \$10 each.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Trees for Immediate Effect

Elm • Ulmus

American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*). The handsomest of our American lawn trees, growing to great size, with wide-spreading graceful branches, which extend from the main trunk in vase-form, clothed with handsome dark green foliage. It is one of the fastest growers of all the hardwood trees, and our large sizes soon develop into magnificent and stately specimens. We call special attention to our trees grown for immediate effect. These have all been cultivated by frequent transplanting, and with them it is possible to have fine, large trees in a remarkably short time. 2 in. diam., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 3 in., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.; 4 in., \$7 each; 5 in., \$12 each. An extra-fine lot of large trees for immediate effect, 6 to 12 in. diam., \$18 and up each.

Camperdown Weeping Elm (*U. scabra pendula*). A very picturesque and graceful tree with an erect trunk upon which are grafted drooping branches, forming a leafy canopy. Heads, 6 years, stems 3 in. diam., \$8.50 each.

Cornish, or Wheatley Elm (*U. campestris Wheatleyi*). One of the neatest of the Elms in habit, with slender branches extending vertically and forming a handsome, graceful spire. The foliage is dark green and rich in effect, and withstands the smoke of cities better than that of almost any other tree. We have tested this tree thoroughly, and are convinced that it will thrive in our rigorous climate. 1½ in. diam., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

English Elm (*U. campestris*). Grows large, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. The foliage is heavy, of a handsome dark green, and holds its color late in fall. A particularly strong and sturdy variety for northern planting. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$5 each, \$48 per doz.; 4 in., \$10 each; extra-large trees, 5 to 10 in. diam., \$15 and up each.

Scotch Elm (*U. superba*). An exceedingly handsome tree of large growth, with wide-spreading branches which incline to droop, forming a round-topped head. Leaves large and bright green, retaining their color until late in the fall. 4 in. diam., \$10 each.

Hackberry. See Nettle Tree, page 6

Hawthorn • Crataegus

Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*). A small tree, having prickly thorns on its branches, and growing into a broad, compact, round-topped head. Remarkable for its glossy green foliage, turning to orange and scarlet, and the short, spur-like thorns from which it derives its name. The flowers are white and the fruit a showy bright red, borne in clusters and frequently remaining on the tree until spring. Bushy trees, 4 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.

English Hawthorn, or May Thorn (*C. oxyacantha*). An ornamental tree of low growth, with spreading branches, covered with short, stiff spines. The white flowers are single and the berries a bright red. Bushy specimens, 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Scarlet Thorn (*C. coccinea*). A bushy tree, with its branches covered with short spines or thorns. It bears white flowers in large clusters and bright scarlet oval fruit. Bushy specimens, 4 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 5 ft. \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Horse-Chestnut • Aesculus

American Horse-Chestnut, or Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*). A handsome, medium-sized tree, with spreading branches and peculiar five-parted foliage. In spring it bears fine upright clusters of greenish white flowers which are followed by large odd, prickly seed pods inclosing the well-known Buckeyes, 2 in. diam., \$3 each.

European Horse-Chestnut (*E. Hippocastanum*). A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches clothed with large, five-parted foliage casting the densest shade of any deciduous tree. In the spring it is a beautiful sight when it displays its innumerable, showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers, 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each; 3 in., \$5.50 each.

Judas Tree. See Red Bud, page 7

Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

A compact tree of pyramidal shape, and of very hardy constitution, with heart-shaped foliage appearing earlier than that of any other tree, and purplish in color with red stems. Later it turns to dark green, and finally, in the fall, to a bright, clear yellow. 4 ft. high, \$1 each.

Larch, European • *Larix Europaea*

A tall, picturesque tree with a pointed head growing like a soft, feathery pyramid. The foliage is needle-shaped, much like that of the small-leaved evergreens, and, while having the appearance of an evergreen, it is a deciduous tree. In early spring the young foliage appears in soft, feathery plumes of the tenderest green. 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Linden • Tilia

American Linden (*Tilia Americana*). A particularly handsome, large, native tree, with broad, heart-shaped, dark green leaves. It bears beautiful creamy white flowers in graceful clusters in early summer. Stands transplanting well, and our large trees will soon produce most satisfactory results. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$4 each, \$42 per doz.; 4 in., \$7.50 each; specimen trees for quick effect, 5 to 8 in. diam., \$12.50 and up each.

European Linden, or Lime Tree (*T. platyphyllos*). In general, the European Linden somewhat resembles the American, but the leaves are more pronounced heart-shape, bright green in color, fading to beautiful tones of yellow and brown in autumn, and cling to the branches very late. The flowers are fragrant. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$5 each, \$48 per doz.; 4 in., \$8 ea.

Small-leaved European Linden (*T. sylvestris*). Smaller in growth than the other Lindens, with foliage smooth and green on both sides. It follows the American in blooming. 2 in. diam., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.; 3 in., \$6 each, \$60 per doz.; 4 in., \$10 each.

Silver-leaved Linden (*T. tomentosa*). A shapely tree of very dense growth; a native of Europe. The leaves are heart-shaped, dark above and silvery white beneath. 2 in. diam., \$3.50 each.

The Beauty of the Elms

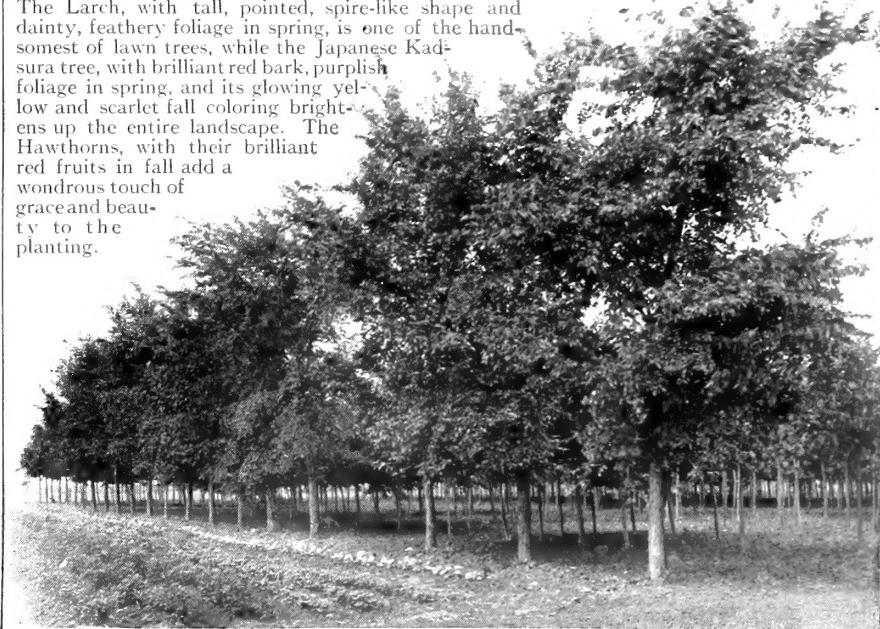
Of all deciduous trees, our American Elm is the most beautiful in form and distinctive in character. Towering, when fully grown, to a great height, it has the effect of a monster vase. In rows on each side of a broad avenue, its long, graceful branches meet overhead, forming a perfect Gothic arch. The English Elm, with bold, rugged outlines and round-topped crown, and the Scotch with wide-spreading, drooping branches, are both handsome and majestic lawn trees. An interesting variety of the English is the Cornish, or Wheatley's Elm. It is somewhat pyramidal in shape, and peculiarly adapted for city streets, as it thrives in the smokiest atmosphere. The Camperdown Weeping Elm grows to 10 to 12 feet high, with curiously twisted and gnarled branches drooping to the ground and forming a canopy which the children can use as a playhouse.



A fine young American Elm

Lindens as Avenue Trees

The Lindens are noted for their value as avenue trees—the famous “Unter den Linden” drive, in Berlin, gaining its name from the European variety. The American Linden, with its broad, heart-shaped leaves and graceful form, is one of the handsomest of lawn trees, growing well, also, under the conditions affecting trees planted in city streets. No more impressive trees can be found than the two kinds of Horse-Chestnuts, the European variety being particularly good where dense shade is desirable. The American is the smaller of the two and more refined in foliage. Both of them are handsome in spring when bearing their candle-bra-like clusters of flowers, and deserve the utmost prominence of position, where they can be given room to develop in their true proportions. The Larch, with tall, pointed, spire-like shape and dainty, feathery foliage in spring, is one of the handsomest of lawn trees, while the Japanese Kadsura tree, with brilliant red bark, purplish foliage in spring, and its glowing yellow and scarlet fall coloring brightens up the entire landscape. The Hawthorns, with their brilliant red fruits in fall add a wondrous touch of grace and beauty to the planting.



American Elms in our Nursery for producing immediate effect

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

Maples, the Best Known of all Trees

Among the favorite shade trees in this part of the country is the Maple, and, while there are many varieties, each has its distinctive use. The Norway

Maple is equally attractive on the lawn, planted close to the house for its grateful shade, at entrances to give dignity to the grounds, along drives, or in the city streets. With handsome foliage and broad-spreading crown, it is one of the most beautiful of the family. The purple variety is most appropriate for single planting on the lawn. The Silver Maple, with its lighter foliage, is often used instead of the Norway on account of its more rapid growth. The Sugar Maple has the charm of the brilliant colors the foliage assumes in fall. This is the tree which produces the handsomest "Autumn Leaves." Wier's Cut-leaved Maple the dainty member of the family, is used to give variety to the planting and is much to be preferred to many of the "Weeping" trees. The Mountain Maple, with its fruit in summer, brilliant foliage

The Norway Maple as a lawn tree

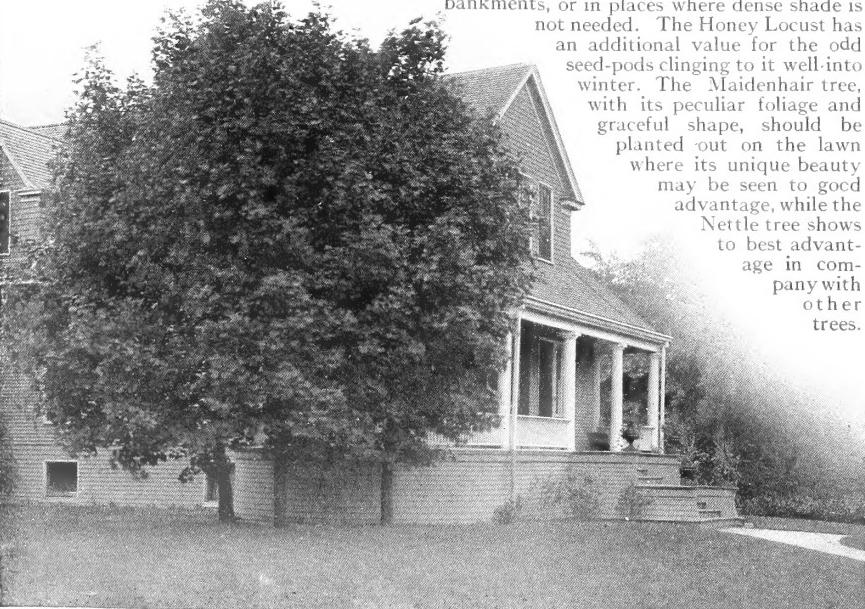
in fall and bright red twigs in winter, adds a touch of color to the planting, and the Siberian makes an excellent substitute for the more tender Japanese Maples, by reason of its brilliant coloring and shrub-like growth.

Mulberries, Locusts and Others

The Mulberries are handsome shade trees and the "weeping" form is decidedly picturesque and attractive. Its long slender branches sweep to the ground and form handsome tents or arbors under which the children may play, fully protected from the glare of the sun.

Both of the Locusts, with their graceful sprays of compound foliage, grow into handsome avenue trees, and are good for planting on embankments, or in places where dense shade is not needed. The Honey Locust has an additional value for the odd seed-pods clinging to it well into winter. The Maidenhair tree,

with its peculiar foliage and graceful shape, should be planted out on the lawn where its unique beauty may be seen to good advantage, while the Nettle tree shows to best advantage in company with other trees.



The Norway Maple planted near the house for its shade

Locust • Robinia and Gleditschia

Black Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). A tall tree, with bright green foliage, carried in graceful sprays. During early summer it bears very fragrant, white, pea-shaped flowers in long clusters, much like the Wistaria. 6 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Honey Locust. (*Gleditschia triacanthos*). A tall tree, with spreading branches, armed with large, heavy thorns. In the fall, its flat, dark brown pods, with sweetish contents, remaining on the tree after the leaves fall, produce an extremely odd effect. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 2½ in., \$4 each; 3 in., \$5.50 each.

Maidenhair Tree • *Ginkgo Biloba*

A decidedly interesting and picturesque tree from Japan, of medium growth, with peculiar, fan-shaped foliage much like that of the Maidenhair fern. When young, the branches grow rather upright, giving the tree a columnar shape. It bears in the fall odd plum-shaped fruits which are very attractive. A strong and thrifty grower, it is well adapted for growing in any climate, and is, in every respect, a most desirable and ornamental tree. 2 in. diam., \$3 each; 2½ in., \$5 each.

Maple • Acer

Mountain Maple (*Acer spicatum*). A low-growing tree of bushy shape, with branches extending upright. The leaves are bright green, assuming in autumn beautiful tints of orange and scarlet. In summer it bears handsome bright red fruits, while in winter the bare twigs turn brilliant red. 4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). One of the handsomest and most desirable of the Maples, growing to a good height, with spreading branches and a compact, round head. The foliage is the darkest and largest of all the Maples, and the tree is a universal favorite. It is most hardy and vigorous and stands transplanting well. For this reason it is one of the best trees for creating quick effect, and we call special attention to the magnificent lot of large trees we have cultivated for that purpose. These have been frequently transplanted and are ready to grow and thrive wherever placed. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 2½ in., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.; 3 in., \$5 each; fine specimen trees, for immediate effect, 4 to 10 in. diam., \$10 and up each.

Purple, or Schwedler's Norway Maple (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). In habit of growth very much like the Norway, except that in early spring its young foliage is bright purple, remaining so for a long time, but turning dark green late in summer. It is of strong and vigorous growth and succeeds well in the coldest climates. 2 in. diam., \$4 each; 2½ in., \$6 each; 3 in., \$10 each.

Siberian Maple (*A. Tatarica ginnala*). A miniature Maple, grown sometimes in the manner of a shrub. The leaves are three-lobed, bright green in summer, turning to a brilliant red in the fall. On account of its picturesque shape, brilliant coloring

Maples, continued

and extreme hardiness, it is recommended as a substitute for the more tender Japanese Maples, which do not thrive in northern localities. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Silver Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). A large tree, with wide-spreading branches and drooping twigs. Leaves five-lobed, deeply cut and distinctly marked. The foliage is bright green above, silvery white below and in autumn turns to pale yellow. One of the most familiar of the shade trees. 2 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3 in., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 4 in., \$5 each; extra-large trees, 4½ to 9 in., \$6 and up each.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*). A large, stately member of the Maple family, which grows very vigorously and will thrive in almost any soil. Leaves dark green above, pale beneath, assuming in autumn the most brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. Known everywhere as the tree which produces Maple Sugar. 2 in. diam., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.; 2½ in., \$4.50 each, \$48 per doz.; 3 in., \$6.50 each.

Wier's Cut-leaved Maple (*A. dasycarpum Wieri*). A beautiful tree, attaining medium height, with long, slender, pendulous branches frequently touching the ground. The foliage, which is a feature of the tree, is light in texture and most exquisitely cut and divided, and of a bright, fresh, lively green, with a silvery under-surface. We have a splendid lot of almost fully grown trees for immediate effect which will transplant successfully. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 3 in., \$5 each. Handsome specimen trees, 4 to 8 in. diam., with branches reaching the ground, \$10 and up each.

Mulberry • Morus

Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba Tatarica*). A strong, vigorous, handsome shade tree of low growth, with a densely branched round head and peculiarly lobed, very glossy foliage. In summer it bears great quantities of intensely sweet white berries, adding much to the beauty of the tree. 3½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 4½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Hedge plants, 3½ ft. high, \$25 per 100.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*M. alba pendula*). An interesting form of the Mulberry family, grown generally as an ornamental shrub. The branches are grafted on an erect stem and reach to the ground, clothed with the typical, odd-shaped Mulberry foliage. One of the hardiest, most vigorous and interesting of 'weeping' trees. We have an especially fine lot of extra-large specimens. 4-yr. heads, \$3 each; 7-yr. heads, \$5 each. For larger trees, to produce immediate effect, prices on application.

Nettle Tree, or Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*

Develops a broad, graceful crown, with smooth twigs, the bark on the larger branches being gray with light spots and of a curious roughness. The foliage is dark green, rough on the upper surfaces and with serrated edges, turning to yellow in autumn. Fruit resembles a small cherry, turning almost black when ripe. 2 in. diam., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Trees for Immediate Effect

Oak • Quercus

Burr, or Mossy Cup Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). A tree of massive and majestic appearance, with a broad, roundish head. The foliage is deeply lobed and heavy, with the characteristic oak-leaf shape. In autumn it shades to tones of yellow and brown. The acorn is enclosed in a peculiar mossy cup, giving the tree one of its familiar names. 1 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 1½ in., \$3.25 each, \$30 per doz.

Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*). An exceedingly handsome and dainty tree, with drooping branches and picturesque, pyramidal head. The leaves are deeply cut, and at time of unfolding are of a bronzy shade, turning to brilliant scarlet in autumn. 1 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 1½ in., \$3.25 each, \$30 per doz.

Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). One of the finest of the Oaks, growing to large size, with a fine round top. The foliage is rosy pink early in the spring, maturing into rich, deep green. Bears large acorns and is the most rapid grower of the family. 1 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 1½ in., \$3.25 each, \$30 per doz.

Plum • Prunus

Beach Plum (*Prunus maritima*). A shrub-like tree, with its branches covered with sharp spines. The beautiful white blossoms appear before the leaves, and are followed by sweet and juicy, round, red fruit with a white bloom. 4 ft., high, bushy, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Purple-leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*). A small and very hardy tree, with purple foliage which retains its color through the season. It blossoms in the spring, before the leaves appear, the flowers being of a light pink in beautiful harmony with the unfolding leaves. 5 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Sand Cherry (*P. pumila*). Grows rather low, having narrow leaves changing to red, yellow and orange in autumn. The flowers, produced in early spring, are white. Fruit is dark purple, on long, slender stems. Thrives well in sandy soil. 3 ft. high, bushy, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 4 ft., bushy, 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Poplar • Populus

Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*). A tall tree with quite spreading branches, forming a rather broad head. Very hardy and grows rapidly. 2 in. diam., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Carolina Poplar (*P. Carolinensis*). A rapidly growing tree of beautiful shape, with an upright or pyramidal head. The best-known and most widely planted of all the Poplars on account of its quick growth. Early in the spring the branches are draped with gray catkins, soon followed by the bright, quivering leaves. 2 in. diam., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 3 in., \$2.25 each, \$24 per doz.; 4 in., \$5 each.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra Italica*). A tall, close-growing tree, forming a narrow, graceful spire. It is rapid-growing and very hardy, and the dark green leaves are almost triangular, with serrated edges, on limber stems permitting the leaves to move freely in the slightest wind. 2 in. diam., \$2 ea.

Red Bud, or Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis

A most beautiful small tree or large shrub, fairly covered in spring with great masses of rose-pink flowers like miniature sweet peas. Its handsome, round foliage gives it an air of distinction when not in bloom. 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Thorn, See Hawthorn

Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa

One of the most rapidly growing of shade trees, with long sprays of sumac-like foliage with a distinctly semi-tropical effect. Attains a very great height and is absolutely hardy. 2 in. diam., \$2 ea.

Walnut, Black • Juglans nigra

One of the finest of our native trees, growing to great height, with a shapely round crown. The compound foliage is very handsome, of a bright, lively green, shading to yellowish tones in the fall, when it bears large quantities of the well-known edible nuts. 1½ in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.; 2½ in. diam., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

Willow • Salix

Golden-barked Willow (*Salix vitellina aurea*). One of the most showy of the Willows, growing very rapidly. In early spring the bark on its twigs assumes a bright golden hue, making it a conspicuous object in the landscape. One of the very first trees to feel the approach of spring. 2½ in. diam., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

Laurel-Leaf Willow (*S. pentandra*). A medium-sized tree, with light brown branches, and bearing large, oval, dense foliage, dark green and very glossy from which the tree takes its name. 2 in. diam., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3 in., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

Rosemary Willow (*S. rosmarinifolia*). A handsome low tree, with a shapely crown and slender branches springing from the ground. The leaves are narrow, bright green above, gray beneath, giving it a silvery appearance when disturbed by the wind. One of the most attractive of the dwarf Willows. Bushy specimens, 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Siberian Willow (*S. Uralensis*). An extra-hardy, small tree, growing in bush form, with slender, pendulous branches and dark green foliage. 6 ft. high, bushy specimens, \$1 each, \$6 per doz.

Thurlow's Weeping Willow (*S. elegantissima Sieboldii*). A stately tree, growing to good size, with a wide head and long, slender branches. Distinguished by reason of the bright bark on its branchlets. 8 ft. high, bushy, \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.; 10 ft., bushy, \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*). The best-known of all "weeping" trees and a conspicuous feature of the landscape wherever planted. It grows to immense size, with extremely long, slender, drooping branches. 2 in. diam., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 3 in., \$2.50 each, \$24 per doz.

Silver-leaved Willow (*S. alba regalis*). A handsome tree of majestic mien, with yellowish brown bark and broad, silvery gray leaves, which shine out very effectively in contrast with the dark greens of other trees. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Value of the Lombardy Poplar

For producing certain "architectural" effects no tree is better than the Lombardy Poplar, with its trim shape and spire-like top. It has also a distinct utilitarian value when planted to form a high screen to shut out objectionable surroundings. The illustration shows the distinctive touch they give to the landscape. The Carolina Poplar is much used for city streets, because of its quick growth.

One of the most effective trees in our list is the Chinese Angelica illustrated here, and described on page 4. This was long considered too tender for our climate, but by judicious selection and thorough testing we have proved that our stock of these trees may be depended upon as perfectly hardy under the most adverse conditions.

Walnuts as Shade Trees

The fine proportions, handsome foliage and stately appearance of the Walnut make it an ideal tree for lawn planting, besides being valuable for its edible nuts. The Flowering Plums, with their beautiful foliage, dainty flowers and luscious fruit, are charming additions to the landscape. The Purple Plum is especially valuable on account of holding its color well all summer. The Red Bud is a charmingly picturesque tree for planting in front of larger trees, or in other places on the lawn where it can have a contrasting background.

The Oaks, while slow of growth have many points of excellence. The rugged Burr Oak belongs out on the lawn where it may be seen to good advantage. The lady of the family, the Pin Oak, makes a superb avenue tree, either in country or city. The Red Oak is the most rapid grower of the Oaks, and its value as a street tree is fast becoming recognized. There is a peculiar tropical charm about the Tree of Heaven, or Ailanthus, which makes it especially desirable to add variety to a planting, while it fairly seems to revel in the smoke and grime of the city streets. Willows of various kinds fit into almost any scheme of landscape work; the weeping variety, particularly, exhibits its grace and beauty when planted on the edges of ponds or streams.



The Lombardy Poplar planted as a high screen



Semi-tropical effect of Chinese Angelica

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



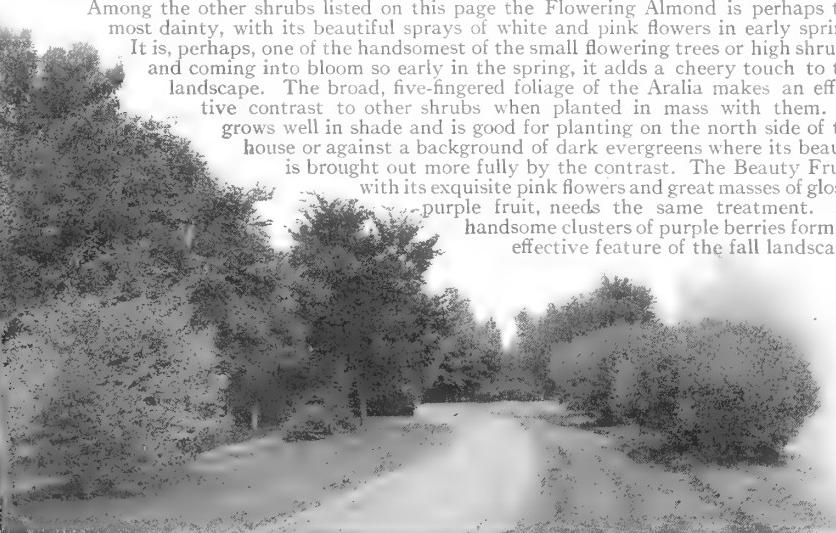
A fine specimen of Japanese Barberry

much the same way, the European varieties are particularly noted for their foliage. The Mahonia is especially good for an evergreen effect until late in winter, and its leaves carry strong spines much like those of the well-known Christmas Holly.

Buckthorns for Foliage and Fruit

The illustration shows a particularly fine use of Buckthorn—planted at the entrance of a park. There is a dignity and a beauty about this shrub, apart from its flowers, which make it desirable for use in the manner shown in the picture. Planted merely for its foliage and beauty of form, the Alder Buckthorn is, without doubt, one of the handsomest shrubs in our collection, and its shapely, lustrous leaves sparkle and shine in a most entrancing manner. This is due to the peculiar manner in which the foliage is borne—spreading out horizontally and catching the sun's rays in a way not done by other shrubs. Another valuable feature of this variety is the gorgeousness of its autumn coloring. The Black Buckthorn, with its spiny branches, has some of the characteristics of the family, with the added advantage of being exceptionally rapid in its growth. The berries of both kinds form a pleasing embellishment in fall and winter, and as they are bitter in taste, they are not disturbed by the birds and remain on the bush for a long time.

Among the other shrubs listed on this page the Flowering Almond is perhaps the most dainty, with its beautiful sprays of white and pink flowers in early spring. It is, perhaps, one of the handsomest of the small flowering trees or high shrubs, and coming into bloom so early in the spring, it adds a cheery touch to the landscape. The broad, five-fingered foliage of the Aralia makes an effective contrast to other shrubs when planted in mass with them. It grows well in shade and is good for planting on the north side of the house or against a background of dark evergreens where its beauty is brought out more fully by the contrast. The Beauty Fruit, with its exquisite pink flowers and great masses of glossy purple fruit, needs the same treatment. Its handsome clusters of purple berries form an effective feature of the fall landscape.



The dignity and beauty of the Buckthorn

Barberries—Beautiful in Summer and Winter

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds and its spiny branches, covered with peculiar round foliage, bearing in fall and winter great masses of bright red berries, is a most beautiful sight; but it is not as a hedge that its chief beauty is shown; grown alone as a specimen it is most effective, particularly in fall, as its foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red. For that reason it is very valuable to give variety to the planting. The other Barberries may be used in having long sprays of red berries, while the others are particularly noted for their foliage. The Mahonia is especially good for an evergreen effect until late in winter, and its leaves carry strong spines much like those of the well-known Christmas Holly.

Almond, Double-flowering Amygdalus

Double-flowering Almond, Pink (*Amygdalus Sinensis rosea*). An early-flowering shrub of medium height, with charming sprays of dainty, tender pink flowers, resembling small roses, which appear while the foliage is very small. When in bloom it is one of the handsomest shrubs grown, and as it is perfectly hardy, it grows to perfection in the rigorous climate of the Central West. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Double-flowering Almond, White (*A. Sinensis alba*). In all respects similar to the pink-flowering variety, except that its flowers are glistening white. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Althea. See **Rose of Sharon**, page 15

Aralia, Five-leaved

Aralia pentaphylla

A handsome, medium-sized shrub, with arching branches and large, shining, five-parted foliage, producing a semi-tropical effect, which is its chief attraction. Grows to medium height and bears rather inconspicuous white flowers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and particularly valuable for creating immediate effect. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Arrow-wood. See **Viburnum**, page 17

Barberry · Berberis

Asiatic Barberry (*Berberis Sieboldi*). A low-growing Japanese shrub, its branches being covered with an odd gray bark and armed with short spines. Its pale canary-yellow flowers are borne in short sprays and are extremely fragrant. They are followed by large, oval berries of brilliant scarlet, and the foliage turns to gorgeous hues in autumn. While not so well known as some of the other varieties, it is one of the handsomest and will attract attention wherever planted. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

European Barberry (*B. vulgaris*). A strong, sturdy shrub, attaining medium height, with bright branches heavily covered with spiny, dark green leaves. In early spring it bears great masses of golden yellow flowers in small, pendulous clusters, followed by glowing scarlet berries suspended from the branches. Our stock of this magnificent hardy stock is grown for the purpose of producing an immediate effect, as it withstands transplanting most successfully and soon accommodates itself to new surroundings. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 3½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Holly-leaved Barberry (*B. illicifolia*). An unusually attractive low-growing shrub with dark, glossy green, holly-like foliage remaining on the branches until late winter. 3 ft. high, \$2 each.

Japanese, or Thunberg's Barberry (*B. Thunbergii*). A quaint Japanese shrub of low, dense growth, with lateral, spiny, grooved branches clothed with small, round, bright green foliage that, with the coming of frost, takes on hues of dazzling crimson, orange and scarlet. One of its greatest charms lies in its profuse bearing of brill-

Barberry, continued

iant red berries which remain on the branches all winter and until the new foliage starts in spring. It is one of the most valuable of the low shrubs, and is entirely hardy. It is often used with great success as an untrimmed hedge, and for this purpose we have growing a magnificent lot of plants, frequently transplanted, which we can recommend as being the best of their kind. With them it is possible to create a low, untrimmed hedge in a remarkably short time. 1½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Hedge plants, 1½ ft. high, \$25 per doz.

Mahonia-leaved Barberry (*B. aquifolium*). Sometimes called "Oregon Grape." A very handsome, ornamental evergreen shrub of medium height, with spiny, compound foliage of dark, lustrous green. The flowers are yellow, appearing in clusters in the spring, followed by blue-black berries. 1 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; specimen plants, 2½ ft., \$2 each.

Purple-leaved Barberry (*B. vulgaris atropurpurea*). A distinct form of the European Barberry, with purple foliage, contrasting beautifully with the bright green of other shrubs. 2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 3½ ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Beauty Fruit · *Callicarpa purpurea*

A highly ornamental, very hardy bush, growing only to medium height. The flowers, which mature about midsummer, are pink, ripening into showy, glossy purple berries, covering the branches thickly along their entire length. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Bridal Wreath. See **Spiraea**, page 15

Buckthorn · *Rhamnus*

Alder Buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*). A high-growing shrub with bright, shining foliage, which gives the bush a decidedly picturesque appearance, spreading out horizontally and reflecting the sun's rays in a remarkable manner and changing to brilliant hues with the approach of winter. The bush bears a great profusion of bright red berries which change to glistening black with cold weather. The winter effect is decidedly interesting with its black bark speckled with white. We grow this handsome shrub in great quantities, and consider it one of the finest in our list. For producing immediate effect our large-size plants cannot be excelled, and our hedge plants are particularly strong and vigorous. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz. Hedge plants, 3 ft. high, \$25 per doz.

Black Buckthorn (*R. Catearticus*). A particularly fine, tall-growing bush with spiny branches, beautiful glossy green foliage and great quantities of black berries. It is particularly fast growing and hardy and soon develops into a large, impressive shrub. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Hedge plants, 3 ft. high, \$25 per doz.

Mountain Buckthorn (*R. Imeretina*). A fine shrub, with magnificent large leaves which, when fully matured, become bronzy, contrasting beautifully with other shrubs. 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Shrubs for Immediate Effect

Burning Bush, or Strawberry Bush · Euonymus

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*Euonymus Europaeus*). A tall, handsome, erect shrub, with fine foliage, which takes on brilliant shades in autumn. Its flowers are yellow, but inconspicuous, and its chief beauty lies in its quaintly beautiful, four-lobed, rose-colored fruit. One of the most effective of ornamental shrubs. Its perfect hardiness and good habit makes it an ideal bush for western planting. 4 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Japanese Burning Bush (*E. alatus*). Also known as "Winged Burning Bush." An interesting, unique shrub of medium height, with branches bearing odd, corky "wings." The leaves are oval, bright green, fading in autumn to an exquisite shade of rose, the rarest color in autumn leaves. In early fall it bears handsome, bright-hued, four-lobed seed capsules or arils, which open to release the seed within. Its corky branches, handsome foliage and beautiful fruit make it of unusual value as an ornament to the lawn. 1½ ft. high \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., broad, fine specimens, \$5 to \$8 each.

Running Strawberry Bush (*E. obovatus*). A low, almost creeping shrub, the branches taking root wherever they touch the ground, and spreading very rapidly. It has bright green leaves and flowers of a purplish cast, followed by odd three-lobed fruit of a bright scarlet, which gives it a distinctive touch of beauty in late summer and early fall. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Button Bush

Cephaelanthus occidentalis

A stout, sturdy shrub with erect branches, very light green foliage, and odd-looking, ball-shaped clusters of flowers 1 to 2 inches in diameter, on long stems like a round button. It is particularly hardy and strong, growing to a medium-sized, beautiful bush, and is distinctively ornamental at all times. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Chaste Shrub · *Vitex Agnus Castus*

It grows to medium height, with wide-spreading branches and compound, dark green leaves, covered beneath with a grayish down. The beautiful, violet-purple flowers appear very late in fall, in heavy clusters at the ends of the branches. It is practically the only shrub in bloom at its time. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Chinese Cork Tree *Phellodendron Amurense*

An interesting, small tree, which in this latitude grows into a large bush with spreading branches and a round head. Its bark is light gray and corky, and its long, narrow foliage is dark green and glossy. In the fall it bears splendid large black berries of a pungent odor. Perfectly hardy and vigorous, and makes an attractive addition to the ornamental shrubs usually grown in this country. 6 ft. high, \$1.25 each.

Chokeberry · Aronia

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia floribunda*). An extremely ornamental shrub of medium height, with smooth, bright green leaves which turn to beautiful shades of red, yellow and orange in fall. The flowers are white, tinged with purple, and borne in profuse clusters, and the sweet-flavored, dark purple or black berries which follow cling to the branches until late winter, making it most desirable where its winter effect can be made a feature. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 3½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Red Chokeberry (*A. arbutifolia*). Similar in general characteristics to the Black, except as to the fruits, which are showy red and very attractive. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 3½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Coral Berry. See Snowberry, page 15

Cranberry, High Bush

Viburnum opulus

A magnificent large shrub, with upright and spreading form. The leaves are broad-oval, three-lobed and bright green. The small white flowers, which appear in late spring or early summer, are borne in broad, flat clusters surrounded by a ring of large, sterile flowers. These are followed by very showy scarlet berries, which cling to the bush all winter, as they are not disturbed by the birds. It will thrive and grow to perfection in the coldest climates or where the extremes of heat and cold are the greatest. It requires no protection in winter, and in spring it bears its glorious large, showy flower-clusters in such profusion that it commands the attention of every one. In winter it is almost as effective, with its great masses of brilliant fruit. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Currant · Ribes

American Black Currant (*Ribes floridum*). A vigorous shrub, having upright branches, and growing to medium height. The foliage is deeply lobed and handsome, and the yellow flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters. In summer it bears large bunches of shining black, edible fruit. 4 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Golden Flowering Currant (*R. aureum*). Of medium height and vigorous growth, hardy and very ornamental, with glossy green leaves. The tubular flowers are yellow, showy and of a sweet, pungent perfume as they are produced in clusters in early spring. One of the earliest shrubs to bloom. 4 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Mountain Currant (*R. alpinum*). A dwarf-growing bush, with whitish bark and leaves covered with a fine down. The flowers are yellow and produced in dainty clusters. These are followed by large, handsome, showy scarlet fruit. 2½ ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Wild Gooseberry (*R. cynosbati*). A native, rather low-growing shrub, with branches well armed with sharp thorns. Sometimes cultivated for its fine-flavored fruit, which is reddish purple when ripe. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Ornamental Berry-Bearing Shrubs

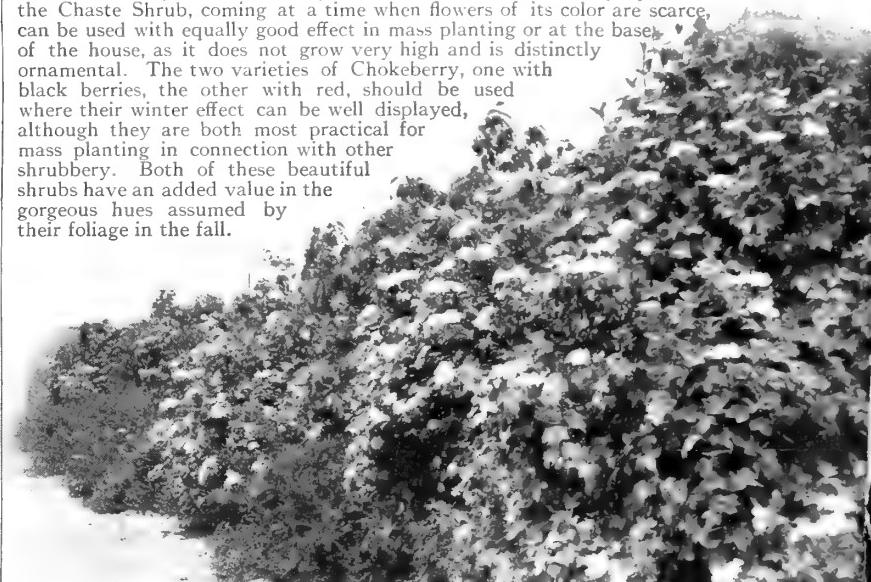
The High Bush Cranberry, with its brilliant fruit in summer and fall, is one of the most effective shrubs where a high-growing plant can be used. It needs room to spread, in order to bring out its full beauty, and its handsome, broad-topped clusters of white flowers are most effective in May. In spite of the fact that it has many rivals during its blooming period, its beauty is such that it always commands admiration. One of the great advantages in the use of this shrub is that it can be utilized as a high screen or hedge with telling effect, and another, its glorious appearance in late summer, when loaded down with its brilliant clusters of cranberry-like fruit.

The Spring Beauty of Flowering Currant

Early in April, when very few trees or shrubs have awakened from their winter's sleep, the Yellow Flowering Currant puts forth its leaves and brilliant clusters of bright yellow flowers, loading the air with their sweet fragrance and adding a touch of sunshine to the landscape otherwise dull. For this reason it should be placed where it may show its spring-time beauty with full effect. Planted in the corner by the hedge, or in front of evergreens, it has advantage of contrast to bring out its brilliancy, and on account of its early blooming quality it is really a very desirable shrub.

The Euonymus family possesses a quaint member in the Japanese, or Winged Burning Bush, with its corky branches and exquisite fall coloring. The picturesque fruits of both the Burning Bush and the Strawberry Bush make them highly desirable, and among the most ornamental of all shrubs. To give variety to the planting, there is no better shrub than the Chinese Cork Tree, with its corky gray bark, glossy leaves and brilliant fruit.

The Button Bush, with its light green leaves and button-like clusters of flowers, from which it derived its name, is one of the most interesting of shrubs and gives a pleasing touch of variety to the planting. The handsome clusters of purple flowers of the Chaste Shrub, coming at a time when flowers of its color are scarce, can be used with equally good effect in mass planting or at the base of the house, as it does not grow very high and is distinctly ornamental. The two varieties of Chokeberry, one with black berries, the other with red, should be used where their winter effect can be well displayed, although they are both most practical for mass planting in connection with other shrubbery. Both of these beautiful shrubs have an added value in the gorgeous hues assumed by their foliage in the fall.



The High Bush Cranberry with its splendid white flowers

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



The sunny effect of Golden Bell

A Gleam of Sunshine in the Spring

A mass of golden bells flashing in the early spring sunlight indicates the presence of the Forsythia. Its marvelous profusion of brilliant flowers, coming before most of the shrubs are showing their foliage, entitles it to a prominent position on the lawn, where they can be seen to good advantage. Even after its flowers disappear it is most beautiful all summer, by reason of its graceful shape and handsome foliage, so that it is well to plant it where it can give variety to the shrub planting. The drooping variety can be trained with success against the house or in front of the piazza, where its handsome, glossy green, quaintly notched foliage will cast pleasant shade all summer. Used in this way it becomes one of the most practical of shrubs as, in many ways it is more desirable than a vine.

The Elder—Handsome in Foliage and Flower

One of the handsomest and most artistic shrubs, and at the same time one of the commonest, is the Elder, which in May bears flat clusters of dainty white flowers followed by great bunches of black berries. There is something about this shrub which indicates that it should be planted in corners, as in its wild state it seems to seek the fence corners in the fields, although there is no more handsome plant in cultivation for placing along the edge of streams or on the banks of ponds, where in the moist soil it grows to magnificent proportions, as shown in the picture.

Many of the shrubby Dogwoods have their chief value in the brilliancy of the bark of their branches and twigs. For this reason they should be planted in front of dark backgrounds, for their winter effect. Some of them have brilliant red bark while others have bark of a bright golden yellow, and all of them can be used to great advantage in almost every scheme of landscape planting. Apart from their flowers, which are borne in splendid clusters, they are among the most ornamental of shrubs. To give variety to the shrubbery planting, the Globe

Flower is valuable—its long slender branches spring from the ground clothed with peculiarly cut and wrinkled foliage, while its charming little yellow flowers, like small chrysanthemums, are very attractive, and appear more or less continuously all summer.



The American Elder in a situation it loves

Dogwood • *Cornus*

Blue, or Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*). A tall, hardy shrub, or small, flat-topped tree, well suited to the climate of most parts of the North. Its branches, extending in horizontal tiers, form a distinctive and interesting feature. From a bright yellow-green in summer, the oval leaves turn to yellow and scarlet in the fall. The small, white flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters in early summer, developing into bluish black fruits. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Bailey's Red Dogwood (*C. Baileyi*). An erect, very handsome shrub of medium growth, with branches covered with reddish bark. The leaves are whitish and rather "woolly" on the lower sides, turning slightly upward and giving the shrub a grayish effect during the summer. The flowers are borne in small, compact clusters. It continues in bloom for a long period, and is extremely hardy, growing vigorously in sandy soil. 4½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Cornelian Cherry (*C. Mas*). A large, dense shrub or small tree with fine, glossy foliage. The flowers, which appear in the spring before the leaves, are yellow, borne in small, dense heads and giving the shrub the effect of having its leafless branches wreathed in yellow. The fruit is bright scarlet and very showy, clinging to the branches for a long time. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Golden-barked Dogwood (*C. stolonifera aurea*). A handsome, spreading shrub, growing to medium height, with bright, shining golden yellow bark on its branches, which is its distinguishing characteristic. It grows into sturdy bush form, and the creamy white flowers are borne in dense, flat-topped clusters. 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Gray Dogwood, or Panicled Cornel (*C. canadensisima*). A tall and spreading shrub, with gray branches and dark green leaves. The flowers are white, produced in great profusion in short clusters, and are followed by round, white berries on red stems. Extremely hardy in the northern states. 2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Scarlet-twigged Dogwood, or Siberian Red Osier (*C. alba Sibirica*). A rather high-growing shrub, with bright coral-red branches. The creamy white flowers are borne in numerous, small, flat clusters and are followed by pale blue berries. The brilliancy of its red bark is most pronounced in winter and early spring, when it becomes the feature of the landscape. 3½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Silky Dogwood (*C. sericea*). A tall, upright shrub, distinguished by its reddish purple twigs and leaves dark green above, lighter beneath. The flowers open in the early summer, borne in flat-topped clusters and maturing into blue or bluish white berries, contrasting beautifully with the foliage. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Variegated Red Dogwood (*C. alba Sibirica elegantissima*). Somewhat low-growing and one of the handsomest of all the Dogwoods, with bright coral-red bark and foliage beautifully margined with silver-white, contrasting very effectively with the whitish blue berries borne in autumn. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Elder • *Sambucus*

American Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*). A tall shrub, with jointed branches and handsome, compound foliage. In early summer it bears large, magnificent flat clusters of small, fragrant white flowers, followed by heavy clusters of black, edible berries, borne in profusion and bending the branches down with their weight. Particularly strong and thrifty. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Golden Elder (*S. aurea*). A bright and distinctive lower-growing variety of the European Elder, with luminous yellow foliage. In flower and fruit it is similar to the parent. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Filbert. See Hazel, page 11

Gelder Rose. See Snowball, page 15

Globe Flower • *Cochchorus*

Japanese Globe Flower (*Cochchorus Japonicus*). An exceedingly graceful shrub from Japan, with long, slender branches clothed with peculiarly rough, sharply cut foliage, bright green in summer and fading to tones of yellow in autumn. Its brilliant golden flowers of many small petals are borne in great profusion in June, and at times during summer. A remarkably strong and thrifty shrub which is valuable for producing immediate effect in the shrubbery border. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Variegated-leaved Globe Flower (*C. Japonicus variegatus*). A variety of the Globe Flower with its foliage edged with white, giving a pleasing touch of variety, both in form and color to the shrubbery planting. In other respects it is similar to the type, except that it does not grow quite so high. 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Golden Bell • *Forsythia*

Drooping Golden Bell (*Forsythia suspensa*). A most graceful shrub of medium height, with long, slender, pendent branches which droop to the ground and take root at the tips. The foliage is glossy green, and the quaintly twisted, four-petaled flowers of bright golden yellow, cover the entire bush in wonderful profusion at the first breath of spring. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Fortune's Golden Bell (*F. Fortunei*). In general habit similar to the drooping variety, except that the branches grow in a more upright or arching form. The flowers are golden yellow, with twisted petals, and flash in the early spring sunlight like burnished gold. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

Hybrid Golden Bell (*F. intermedia*). Grows to medium height, with slender arching branches when weighted with their wealth of golden yellow flowers in early spring. Should be given plenty of room, as it is spreading in its habit, and heralds the coming of summer in a royally brilliant way. Its quaintly cut foliage, which comes after its flowers fade, makes it a most handsome object on the lawn all summer. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Haw. See Viburnum, page 17

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Shrubs for Immediate Effect

Hazel • European

Corylus Avellana

A tall-growing shrub, with heart-shaped leaves of dark green, and producing large, sweet, edible nuts in peculiarly ruffled husks. Absolutely hardy and a most valuable shrub for mass effect. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hibiscus. See Rose of Sharon, page 15

Honeysuckle, Bush • Lonicera

Bella Honeysuckle (*Lonicera bella albida* and *rosea*). These are hybrid forms of the Tartarian, with larger flowers, the Albida having white and the Rosea pink. Both are magnificent, high-growing shrubs and bear brilliant berries from mid-summer to autumn. Both are strong, vigorous and hardy. 3½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Blue-berried Honeysuckle (*L. caerulea*). A low-growing bush of rather spreading habit, with pale green foliage. The lemon-yellow flowers are borne in great profusion in early spring and are succeeded by bright blue berries, much relished by the birds. For this reason they do not remain on the bush very long after ripening. 5 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

English, or Fly Honeysuckle (*L. Xylosteum*). A large shrub, of somewhat pendent habit, with dark green leaves and creamy or yellowish white flowers, sometimes tinged with red. Blooms in the late spring and in early fall bears great masses of dark red or scarlet berries. Used in some places as a bee plant as, when it blooms, swarms of bees revel in its "honey," while they ignore the other varieties. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; hedge plants, 4 ft., \$30 per 100.

Golden-flowered Honeysuckle (*L. chrysanthia*). A particularly handsome, tall-growing shrub; large, dark green foliage lightly covered with a fine down. In early summer it is a glorious sight when bearing its masses of bright yellow, tubular flowers, and in September becomes one of the most conspicuous objects on the lawn with its wealth of cherry-red fruit. 4 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Manchurian Honeysuckle (*L. Ruprechtiana*). A very large shrub, with small, pale blue-green foliage and a great profusion of white flowers in early May, completely covering the bush. In late summer it bears great ropes of bright scarlet, semi-transparent berries, bitter to the taste, and as they are not disturbed by the birds, they remain on the bush well into winter. Absolutely hardy and vigorous. 4½ ft. high, \$1 each.

Morrow's, or Japanese Honeysuckle Bush (*L. Morrowii*). A Japanese shrub of medium height, but of wide-spreading growth, with gracefully recurring branches. The foliage is lighter than that of the other varieties, and its flowers are bluish-white. Its bright red berries contrast most brilliantly with the foliage, making it one of the handsomest of the family. Our stock is fine for producing an immediate effect in the shrubbery border. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Oriental Honeysuckle (*L. orientalis*). One of the tallest of the list, with handsome foliage, roundish oval in shape, dark green above, lighter

Honeysuckle, Bush, continued

beneath. The flowers are pale violet or of a pinkish hue, appearing in the late spring. The berries are black and cling to the bush later than those of other varieties. Our plants are grown for the purpose of creating an immediate effect in the lawn, and will be found to be most valuable for that purpose. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; hedge plants, 3 ft., \$25 per 100.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tatarica*). The best-known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, growing to good height with upright or spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers, borne freely in the late spring, are white or pink, followed by bright orange or red berries, which ripen in midsummer, and cling to the bush in magnificent clusters for weeks. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; hedge plants, 3 ft., \$25 per 100.

Hydrangea

Large-flowered Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). Without question, the most popular of the Hydrangeas, as well as one of the showiest of all shrubs. The flowers, nearly all of which are sterile, are borne in immense pointed clusters, creamy white when fully expanded, and continuing in bloom for a month. Later the huge flower-heads change to tones of rose and bronze where exposed to the sun. The bush grows to medium height, and can be successfully trained to tree form. 3 yrs., cut back, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 yrs., cut back, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 4 ft., standards, for growing in tree form. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Panicled Hydrangea (*H. paniculata*). A very tall, hardy shrub, the earliest of all the Hydrangeas to bloom. The blossoms are borne in heads, or panicles, and are creamy white when first opened. The clusters differ from those of the well-known large-flowered variety in that they consist of small, star-like flowers interspersed with large, flat, sterile flowers which change with the season to shades of rose and purple. One of the most refined and graceful of all the Hydrangeas. 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Snowball Hydrangea (*H. arborescens sterilis*). One of the latest additions to the list of hardy shrubs, and, in many respects, the best. It forms a magnificent bush of medium height, more compact in habit than the large-flowered variety, with splendid foliage and great clusters of white, sterile flowers, much like the familiar Snowball. Its hardness and vigor have been well tested in all parts of the country, and it has been found well adapted to the climate of this section. It can be used with great success to produce immediate effect, as our plants are large and withstand transplanting without loss of vigor. 3-yr.-old plants, \$1 ea.

Indian Currant. See Snowberry, page 15

False Indigo • *Amorpha fruticosa*

A handsome shrub of branching habit and high growth, with bright green compound leaves and flowers of violet-purple, borne in clusters 3 to 6 inches long. It is exceedingly thrifty in its growth and is of great value for producing immediate effect. 2½ ft., high 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

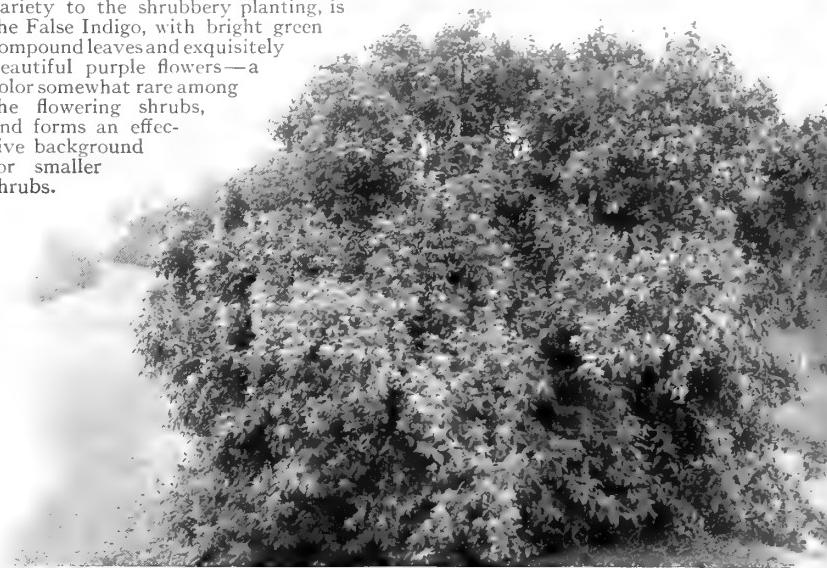
The Bush Honeysuckles and Their Berries

Some of the most satisfactory shrubs in cultivation are among the Bush Honeysuckles. They are noticeable for their great wealth of extremely fragrant flowers in May and June, while many of them in August and September are most gorgeous when bearing their large ropes of red, blue, and yellow berries. They are of great value planted as a background for smaller shrubs or in commanding positions where their size makes them conspicuous. In all cases they should be used where their brilliant effect in summer and fall can be made a feature of the planting. There is no better shrub in our list for northern planting, as all the varieties withstand successfully the severest winters. For many years we have been making a specialty of the Bush Honeysuckle, and today have the finest and largest stock in the United States. We have tested out many rare varieties and can confidently recommend the ones we offer as in all respects desirable acquisitions to the list of shrubs.

Hydrangeas for Mass Planting

When large masses of white flowers are desired in the scheme of landscape planting, the best shrub for the purpose is the Large-flowered Hydrangea. It bears its flowers at a time when many other forms of shrubs are through blooming or before the very late-flowering ones have commenced. Planted as a single specimen on the lawn it forms an object of great beauty. A new variety of the Hydrangea, described very graphically by its name, Snowball Hydrangea is one of the finest kinds to plant out on the lawn, as it holds up its magnificent showy flower-heads well above the handsome dark foliage. There is a smaller-flowered sort, the Panicle, which grows to great height, and may be used with good effect in the same manner as the large-flowering kind.

A shrub which has lately come into prominence, by reason of its adaptability for hedges and its economic value as a nut bearer, is the European Hazel, or Filbert. Its large, heart-shaped leaves are beautiful at all times. Another high-growing shrub which adds a touch of variety to the shrubbery planting, is the False Indigo, with bright green compound leaves and exquisitely beautiful purple flowers—a color somewhat rare among the flowering shrubs, and forms an effective background for smaller shrubs.



The Bush Honeysuckle is glorious when in bloom

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

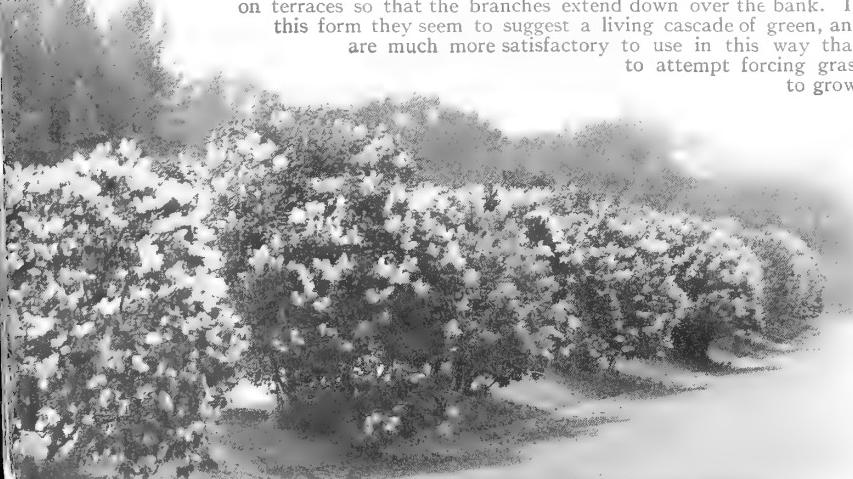
The Juneberry for Early Flowers

For flowers in early spring the two varieties of Juneberry listed on this page are most valuable and both have an added charm in the fruit they bear; both of them, being distinct in foliage and growing to medium height, find their best use in massing in the shrubbery border, although either one of them can be used with splendid effect grown as a single specimen on the lawn.

Lilacs, Best Known of all the Shrubs

It seems almost superfluous to suggest how Lilacs can be used, as of all shrubs grown these are the best-known and most beloved by all. No matter where they are planted or how they are used, they seem to fit. Many of them grow to large size and make effective backgrounds for smaller-growing shrubs. Do not plant them where their flowers may be difficult to reach, as one of their greatest charms is the wealth of flowers they produce for house decoration. Of late much attention has been paid to the propagation of hybrid varieties which bear magnificent clusters of white, tinted and purple flowers such as the old lovers of Lilacs never dreamed of. All these grow into splendid bushes, and bear their flowers in huge trusses. Some are full double and others single like the old-fashioned Lilac, but many times larger in size. Fortunately the improvement in size has not deprived them of their exquisite perfume, as sometimes happens in propagation, but they all retain the sweet-smelling savor so highly appreciated by everyone. The illustration on this page shows a splendid row of Rouen Lilacs and suggests a remarkably good use of them in mass planting.

A dainty Japanese shrub, good for growing in front of larger shrubs or near the base of the house, is the White Kerria. This is a very handsome shrub and its pure white flowers in late spring remind one of small roses. This shrub is particularly adapted for growing amongst other shrubbery near the house foundation, as it does not grow very high and is constantly in bloom all summer. Its value is increased by the glossy black berries which cling to it through winter. Another shrub noted for its berries is the Matrimony Vine. It is generally listed as a Vine, and one of its uses is for training in front of the piazza, where its long, pendulous branches sweep to the ground, bearing in late summer beautiful red berries. Another valuable use of it is for planting on terraces so that the branches extend down over the bank. In this form they seem to suggest a living cascade of green, and are much more satisfactory to use in this way than to attempt forcing grass to grow.



A magnificient row of Rouen Lilacs in full bloom



Early flowers of the Juneberry

Juneberry • Amelanchier

Alder-leaved, or Western Juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). A vigorous little shrub, with oval or roundish leaves and unusually large, five-petaled, white flowers, borne in short, showy clusters, followed by blue-black fruit which is very sweet, juicy and of a delightful flavor. Apart from its ornamental qualities, its fruit is a valuable feature, and the bush is often grown for that purpose in the garden 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft., 50 cts each, \$5 per doz.

European Juneberry, or Service Berry (*A vulgaris*). An attractive dwarf shrub, with roundish, bright green leaves, handsome, long-petaled flowers borne in short clusters, and blue-black berries which are very palatable, and make a most attractive addition to the fruits generally grown for culinary purposes. 3½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Kerria, White

Rhodotypos kerrioides

A distinct and handsome shrub of medium height, from Japan. The leaves are ovate, pointed at tip, and are bright green and lustrous. The flowers in spring are of pure white, measuring an inch across, and cover the bush with their profusion. All summer through it blooms intermittently, so that there are very few days from early June to frost that a well-grown shrub will not yield a few sprays of flowers. For this reason it is recommended as one of the most satisfactory of all shrubs. 3 ft high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Lilac • Syringa

Garden Purple Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac, which grows into a very high bush with bright green, heart-shaped leaves. In May the plant is crowned with its wondrous wealth of light purple flowers in clusters. It is, without doubt, the best-known and most-popular shrub grown, and notwithstanding the introduction of so many new flowering shrubs of late years, the Lilac holds its own. Its intrinsic worth and sentimental associations keep it in the fore-front of all flowering shrubs. Much attention has been given to it by the hybridizers, who have produced from this and the white variety flowers of great size, exquisite beauty and delightful fragrance. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35 per 100; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; hedge plants, 3 ft., \$35 per 100.

Garden White Lilac (*S. vulgaris alba*). This is substantially the same as the Garden Purple, save in the color of its flowers, which are pure white. In May it forms one of the most charming sights the garden affords, with its handsome clusters of exquisitely fragrant flowers, shining out in contrast with the bright green, heart-shaped leaves 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 6 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

Hybrid Single Lilacs

Our list of Hybrid Lilacs, both single and double, has been made up with the greatest care, and we can recommend all the following as being particularly adapted to northern planting. They will

Hybrid Single Lilacs, continued

endure the rigors of the severest winters without protection and will bloom most profusely in May.

Charles X. Reddish purple flowers, borne in large trusses, 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Pure white. 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Rubra de Marley. Reddish purple. 3 ft. high, \$1.25 each.

Marie Legraye. Pure white. 3 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth. Red. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 per doz.

Hybrid Double Lilacs

Alphonse Lavalle. Light blue, 3 ft. high, \$1 ea.

Madame Lemoine. Pure white. 3 ft. high,

\$1.25 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

Mathieu de Dombase. Mauve. 3 ft. high, \$1.25 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

Other Varieties of Lilac

Hungarian Lilac (*S. Josikaea*). A sturdy, vigorous shrub, with stout, upright-growing branches. Leaves broad, long and pointed, dark, glossy green. The flowers are of a beautiful shade of purple, and borne in long, narrow clusters, in late spring. Particularly hardy and well adapted to western planting. 3 ft. high, 75c. each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Japanese, or Japan Tree Lilac (*S. Japonica*). A very tall shrub, grown also in tree form. It is pyramidal in growth, with ovate or heart-shaped leaves, dark green above and lighter beneath. The flowers are creamy white, produced very abundantly in early summer, in panicles which frequently measure a foot in length. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$3 each.

Persian Lilac (*S. Persica*). A graceful, slender-branched member of the Lilac family, growing to medium height. The leaves are narrow-pointed, and of a rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender, borne in broad clusters 3 to 4 inches long and opening in the late spring. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Rouen Lilac (*S. Chinensis*; also *S. Rothomagensis*). A splendid shrub of moderately high growth, with slender, arching branches, and narrow leaves of bright green. The flowers are of the true lilac-purple and are produced in large, showy clusters in mid-spring. One of the freest flowering of the family, and develops into a magnificent bush, which, apart from the flowers, is highly ornamental. 3½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Mahonia. See Barberry, page 8

Matrimony Vine

Lycium Chinense

While generally listed as a vine, this is really a high-growing shrub with long, slender, thorny branches which may be trained over fences or trellises, or allowed to creep upon retaining walls or embankments. The leaves are grayish green and cling to the branches late in winter. Its flowers are light purple, followed by clusters of scarlet or coral-red berries borne in great profusion, and making the plant most distinct and brilliant 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Meadowsweet. See Spirea, page 16

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Shrubs for Immediate Effect

Mock Orange • *Philadelphus*

Old-fashioned Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). One of the old-time shrubs of upright, high growth, with sometimes arching branches. The flat, four-petaled flowers, which make this shrub so desirable, are creamy white, very fragrant, and are borne in great abundance in late May and early June. It is extremely hardy and vigorous, and our stock is of such a nature that it is particularly valuable for the production of immediate effect in landscape planting. 3½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Double-flowered Mock Orange (*P. coronarius dianthiflorus*). Lower-growing than the old-fashioned, but much like it except that the flowers are double and exquisitely formed. They have the same delightful orange-blossom fragrance. The bush is distinctly ornamental even when not in bloom. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Golden Mock Orange (*P. coronarius aureus*). A dwarf form of the old-fashioned. Its foliage is yellow, producing a bright effect in contrast with other shrubbery. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Hybrid Mock Orange (*P. Lemoinei*). A very showy and free-flowering variety, growing to medium height, with bright green foliage. The flowers are produced in short clusters and in quantities so profuse as to fairly cover the branches. A strong and vigorous grower, soon developing into a handsome, sturdy bush. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

The two following named kinds are the best forms of this variety—

Avalanche, or Snowy. Graceful in form, with slender, arching branches and a wonderful profusion of snowy white flowers. 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Mont Blanc. Bears large, showy flowers of pure white. Very profuse bloomer. 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Large-flowered Mock Orange (*P. grandiflora*). A tall, graceful shrub, with branches spreading or arching, and bark which renews itself each season. The pure white flowers are larger than those of the other varieties and very showy. This is one of the finest of the family for creating quick effect in landscape planting. 3½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

White-centered Mock Orange (*P. nivalis*). A form of the Mock Orange, having all the characteristics of growth of the typical shrub, bearing a great profusion of large creamy white flowers, measuring 1½ to 2 inches across, but with white stamens in the center instead of the usual yellow kind. 4 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Mulberry, White *Morus alba Tatarica*

When trained in shrub form the White Mulberry makes a handsome, interesting plant with its curiously lobed foliage and many clusters of dainty white, intensely sweet berries. An extra-strong and thrifty grower; it makes a most satisfactory and practical hedge plant by reason of its rapid and dense growth, it stands shearing to any extent. 3½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; hedge plants, 3½ ft., \$25 per 100.

New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus Americanus

A low, spreading shrub, with bright green leaves which are heavily veined. The flowers are white, borne profusely in dense clusters or heads, appearing in midsummer. 2 ft. high, 60c. ea., \$5 per doz.

Olive • *Elæagnus*

Oleaster Olive (*Elæagnus angustifolia*). A graceful, attractive shrub, with somewhat spiny branches. The flowers are creamy white, borne in clusters on the lower side of the branches and are followed by long sprays of yellow berries oddly covered with silvery scales. Extra-strong and vigorous, it withstands the extremes of temperature of the Central West in a most satisfactory way. 4 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Russian Olive (*E. longipes*). An oriental shrub with handsome foliage and numerous yellowish white, fragrant flowers. The fruit is red, borne on slender stalks and ripening in midsummer. When small, the berries are handsomely dotted with brown. It is of a decidedly acid flavor and is prized by many for making jelly, jam, etc. It is a wonderfully strong and thrifty bush and of great value for producing immediate effect on the lawn. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Oregon Grape. See Mahonia-leaved Barberry, page 8

Pea Bush, Siberian

Caragana Arborescens

A large shrub, growing very tall, with bright green leaves, composed of 8 to 12 leaflets. It bears a great profusion of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in small clusters in the late spring. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora

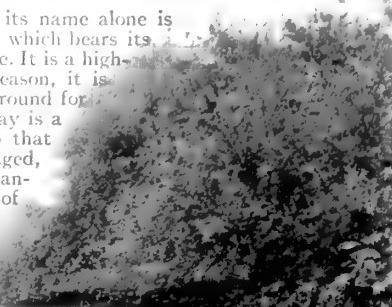
A splendid large shrub, growing to a good height, with bright green, rather thin foliage, turning in autumn to shades of yellow. In May it is a mass of showy white flowers in numerous clusters at the ends of the branches, the unopened flowers reminding one of a string of pearls. This is rightly considered one of the handsomest of our flowering shrubs, and is particularly vigorous and thrifty in its growth. Our large-sized specimens soon develop into fine, big bushes and are of exceptional value in the creation of Landscapes Without Waiting. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Pepper Bush, Sweet, or White Alder • *Clethra alnifolia*

A hardy, vigorous shrub, low-growing, of compact habit, with dark, glossy green foliage, turning to tones of yellow in autumn. Its delicate flowers are creamy white and exquisitely fragrant, and are borne in showy spikes well above the foliage. 1½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mock Orange an Old-time Favorite

Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June. It is a high-growing shrub and, blooming but once in the season, it is best to plant it where it can be used as a background for other shrubbery. A hedge of Mock Orange in May is a most beautiful sight and when trimmed back so that the growth of branches at the bottom is encouraged, it makes a most practical living fence. The advantage of it in mass planting is the rich texture of the foliage and the profusion of its beautiful flowers. We do not list all of the varieties we grow, and shall be glad to send a more extended description to those interested. Each of them has its peculiar merit, and all may be used with great satisfaction, lending themselves to every possible scheme of landscape decoration. All the Mock Oranges are extremely vigorous and thrifty, and must be given plenty of room in which to develop and to display their flowers.



Elæagnus deserves a prominent place

A Shrub with Handsome Fruit

A quaint Japanese shrub is the Elæagnus, two varieties of which are listed on this page, both distinct and both beautiful. The Narrow-leaved Elæagnus, or Oleaster, is particularly attractive by reason of its long, willow-like leaves and sprays of creamy white flowers, suspended from long stems. One of its handsomest features is its profusion of delightful berries, which appear as if studded with small silver nails. The other variety has larger and darker leaves, and both varieties have a decided economic value in that they bear beautiful berries, which are used in the making of jellies. These berries are unique and appear as if studed with small brown points. Both of these shrubs deserve a prominent place on the lawn.

The proper place for New Jersey Tea is in front of high shrubbery, where its handsome bright green leaves and clusters of flowers may have the advantage of a background. The Siberian Pea Bush is best treated when planted in mass with low-growing sorts. The Pearl Bush is most effective when treated as a single specimen or as an embellishment to the entrance of the home grounds. Sweet Pepper Bush seems more at home growing in corners, where its sprays of white flowers will shine out in contrast to the dark foliage.



The beauty of the Mock Orange when in full bloom

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

Privets Grown for Their Flowers

The Privets are ideal for forming compact and trim hedges, by reason of the abundance of their foliage and their hardiness in enduring the frequent clipping necessary for the proper training of a hedge. But it would, indeed, be a mistake to overlook the advantages of growing the Privet in bush form, with its wealth of beautiful clusters of white flowers and its ready adaptability to any situation in the planting. Regel's Privet, growing only about three or four feet high, is a handsome form, bending its branches to the ground. The foliage is much larger than that of the others, and for planting at the entrances of drives or at the base of the house no other shrub is better adapted.

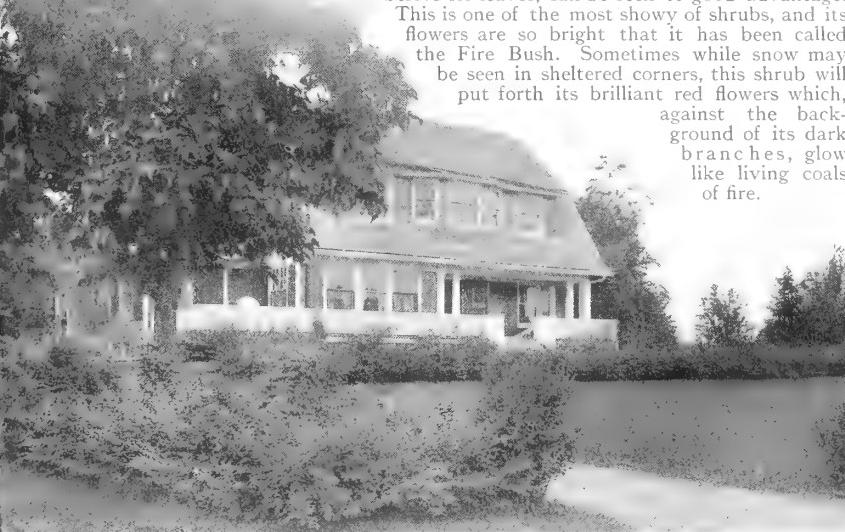
The Charm of the Wild Roses

The Carolina and Dwarf Wild Roses are best when planted in mass, while the Japanese Climbing Rose can be used to good advantage on porches or pergolas where it quickly covers large spaces with small white flowers. The old familiar Prairie Rose has long, slender branches and can be trained in climbing form. Its flowers are different in color from the others and in fall it bears great clusters of bright shining hips which cling to the branches well into the winter. The old-fashioned Sweet Briar Rose is best when planted in mass, for then the fragrance of its leaves is most noticeable. Many of the trailing Roses can be used with good effect on steep banks where it is impossible to grow grass, and there they will send their long, slender branches in all directions. The odd Japanese Roses, with their bristly branches and peculiar rough foliage, make most delightful untrimmed hedges. Their constant blooming habit and their abundance of large red hips, make them of distinct beauty from early spring to well into winter.

As a harbinger of spring the Flowering Quince, or Cydonia, deserves a prominent place on the lawn, where its bright glowing red flowers, which appear before its leaves, can be seen to good advantage.

This is one of the most showy of shrubs, and its flowers are so bright that it has been called the Fire Bush. Sometimes while snow may be seen in sheltered corners, this shrub will put forth its brilliant red flowers which,

against the background of its dark branches, glow like living coals of fire.



Regel's Privet makes a most effective untrimmed hedge

Privet • Ligustrum

Amoor River Privet (*Ligustrum Amurensis*). A very hardy and vigorous type of shrub, becoming very tall if allowed to grow untrimmed. The leaves are dark, lustrous green, more or less evergreen, according to location. The white flowers are borne in erect heads or panicles, much like small lilacs. One of the hardiest of all shrubs and particularly good for northern planting. We have an extra-fine stock of this variety grown especially for hedges, with an abundance of strong, vigorous roots and stiff, sturdy branches. These young plants will transplant readily and will grow into a fine hedge in a remarkably short time. They will stand shearing to any desired height or shape. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; hedge plants, 3 ft., \$25 per 100.

English Privet, or Prim (*L. vulgaris*). A tall shrub of upright growth with dark green leaves, which remain on the limbs so late that it is almost evergreen. The flowers are white, borne in dense, upright clusters 2 inches long. Later the bush is very effective with its great masses of shining black berries. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; hedge plants, 3 ft., \$25 per 100.

Regel's Privet (*L. Iboia Regelianum*). A dwarf or prostrate form of the Privet, with spreading branches and larger foliage than the others. The branches often grow almost horizontally and form a dense, close growth. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Quince • Cydonia

Dwarf Orange-colored Quince (*Cydonia Maulei*). A low-growing, attractive shrub, with thorny branches. The leaves are dark, glossy green and the flowers are large and showy, bright orange-scarlet, preceding the round, edible yellow fruits 2 inches and more in diameter. A distinctive ornamental shrub in all respects, its flowers not being matched in color by any other. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Japan Quince, or Fire Bush (*C. Japonica*). One of the earliest of all shrubs to bloom, its brilliant red flowers gleaming like red-hot coals. The bush grows to medium height and is very stiff and sturdy in character. Often used as a flowering hedge on account of its thorny branches. 2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Rosy Japan Quince (*C. Japonica umbilicata*). A form of the Japanese Flowering Quince with single flowers of a bright rosy red. Its fruit is peculiarly puckered at the blossom end. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Rose • Rosa

Carolina, or Swamp Rose (*Rosa Carolina*). The best-known of the wild Roses, preferring moist locations. It grows into a vigorous bush of medium height and in June is a mass of dainty single Roses of an exquisite shade of pink. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Creeping Wild Rose (*R. repens*). A low-growing wild Rose which sends its long, slender branches over the ground in all directions. The flowers are dainty in texture and of a pure white. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Roses, continued

Dwarf Wild Rose (*R. nitida*). A low-growing bush with its branches covered with small prickly thorns. The foliage is bright, glossy green and the delicate pink flowers, which appear in early summer, are borne singly, but with great profusion over the entire plant. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japanese Brier Rose, Pink (*R. rugosa*). A unique Rose from Japan with its branches covered with spines. The foliage is oddly crinkled and creased, of a rich, deep green color. The flowers are the largest and most showy of all single Roses, measuring 3 inches or more in diameter, and of a bright, lively pink. A valuable feature of this Rose is its great profusion of large red seed-pods, which follow closely after the flowers, and as it blooms all summer through, the bush is at all times a beautiful sight. It is much used as a flowering hedge. 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Japanese Brier Rose, White (*R. rugosa alba*). In all respects the same as the pink variety except that its flowers are pure white. 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

(For named varieties of the Rugosa Roses, see page 23.)

Japanese Climbing Rose (*R. multiflora*). A vigorous Rose of climbing habit, with long, graceful branches. The leaves are bright green and lustrous and the white flowers are very small, but produced in clusters in great profusion, almost covering the branches. 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Meadow Rose (*R. blanda*). An erect-growing shrub of medium height, with reddish purple branches, well covered with slender thorns. The foliage is of a dark blue-green and the large, pink, single flowers are very showy. A distinguishing feature of this Rose is the profusion of bright red hips borne in late summer and fall, creating a pleasing color effect after the flowers have fallen. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Prairie, or Michigan Rose (*R. setigera*). A charming wild Rose, with which the people of the West are familiar. The flowers appear in early summer in great profusion, and are of a deep rose color. As they fade, the seed-pods develop into bright red fruits which remain on the branches for a long time. The bush is sturdy and strong and can be trained over arches or on trellises, much like a climbing Rose. 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Red-leaved Rose (*R. rubrifolia*). An upright bush, with slender, purplish branches, and bluish green leaves, deeply tinged with purplish red. The flowers are pink, measuring 1½ inches in diameter and are followed by scarlet hips. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shining Rose (*R. lucida*). A highly ornamental bush of fairly good height, with shiny leaves and brownish red canes. The flowers are bright pink, about 2 inches in diameter, followed by bright red fruits, which remain on the branches, full and plump, until spring. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Sweet Briar, or Eglantine Rose (*R. rubiginosa*). An upright-growing bush, with numerous branches, well covered with thorns. The foliage is bright green, exhaling a most pleasant odor. The beautiful bright pink flowers are carried on mossy stems, and are followed by orange-red or scarlet hips. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

For other varieties of Roses, see pages 22 and 23.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Shrubs for Immediate Effect

Rose of Sharon • Althea

Hibiscus Syriacus

A tall and handsome shrub, with upright or slightly spreading branches. The flowers appear in a variety of attractive colors, and are produced in early fall at a time when other flowers are scarce. It is often trained in tree form, in which it is very attractive. We list below several forms of this desirable shrub, in both single and double-flowering varieties:

DOUBLE VARIETIES

- Alba plena.** White. **Lady Stanley.** Rose.
Coccinea. Scarlet. white.
Coerulea. Blue. **Leuteola.** Yellow.
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure **Rosea pleno.** Pink.
white.

SINGLE VARIETIES

Madam Staynard. Purple. **Totus albus.** White.
Any of the above 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each; \$5 per doz.

Serviceberry. See Juneberry, page 12

Smoke Tree. See Purple Fringe under
Sumac, page 16

Snowball, or Guelder Rose

Viburnum opulus sterilis

One of the favorites of old-time gardens and among the best known of all the flowering shrubs. It grows into a magnificent high bush with upright branches and handsomely lobed foliage. It forms one of the most impressive sights of early summer when its pure white, four-petaled flowers, borne in showy balls, are in bloom. This is the sterile form of the High Bush Cranberry, described on page 9. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Snowberry • Symphoricarpos

White Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). A shrub of slender, graceful habit, growing to medium height. The flowers are rather inconspicuous, but of a dainty shade of pink, and are borne in loose clusters. They are followed by handsome, waxy white berries, borne so profusely as to bend down the branches with their weight. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft. high, 60c. each, \$5 per doz.

Dwarf White Snowberry, var. **Heyeri**. A lower-growing variety than the parent, but similar to it, with fewer fruits. 2 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Red Snowberry, Coral Berry, or Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). A low-growing dense shrub, with bright green foliage frequently tipped with reddish purple when young. Its flowers are followed by heavy clusters of bright red berries, varying in size. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Snow Flower • Deutzia

Japanese Snow Flower (*Deutzia gracilis*). A charming small, graceful shrub, with slender, sometimes arching branches. The foliage is handsomely notched and the dainty white flowers are borne in graceful sprays. 12 in. high, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Snow Flower, continued

Lemoine's Snow Flower (*D. Lemoinei*). A spreading shrub, growing to medium height, with rather rough foliage. The handsome white flowers are borne in broad panicles or clusters in early spring. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Lemoine's Dwarf Snow Flower (*D. Lemoinei compacta*). More compact than the parent variety, with bright green leaves and white flowers. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Well's Double Snow Flower (*D. scabra Wellsi*). A tall-growing variety, with somewhat rough, dark green leaves. The pure white, double flowers are borne in handsome, upright clusters and are the largest and most showy of any of the Deutzias. 3 ft. high, 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 per doz.

Spindle Tree. See Burning Bush, page 9

Spirea • Spiraea

Ash-leaved Spirea (*Spiraea*, or *Sorbaria sorbifolia*). An upright shrub of medium height, with long, compound foliage. The small, white flowers are borne in June or July in erect panicles well above the foliage, and are very showy. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea prunifolia*). A graceful, tall-growing species, with slender, arching or upright-growing branches. In early spring the pure white flowers are like miniature roses, and borne in clusters along the branches in graceful sprays. 3½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Chinese Spirea (*Stephanandra flexuosa*). A very beautiful, graceful shrub of low growth, with drooping or arching branches. The leaves are distinctly marked at the edges and when young, are tinged with red, changing by midsummer to a deep, glossy green, and in autumn to brilliant purple, yellow and red. The flowers are pure white, borne in soft, pyramidal clusters. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Crimson Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda*, *Anthony Waterer*). A very free-flowering, low-growing shrub, with upright branches. The bright rosy crimson flowers are borne in dense flat-topped clusters all through the summer and well into autumn. 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Everblooming Spirea (*S. bumalda*). A handsome, medium-sized shrub, with deep pink flowers in flat-topped clusters, remaining in bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Fortune's, or Japanese Spirea (*S. callosa*). A handsome shrub, growing to medium height, with blue-green leaves and light pink flowers, borne in rather loose clusters. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Fortune's White Spirea (*S. callosa alba*). A low-growing shrub with splendid clusters of white flowers. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Froebel's Spirea (*S. callosa Fræbeli*). A medium-height shrub, with upright branches, its wealth of flowers ranging in shade from light to deep pink, borne all summer in dense clusters. Its foliage assumes most gorgeous tints in autumn. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Handsome Flowers of the Spireas

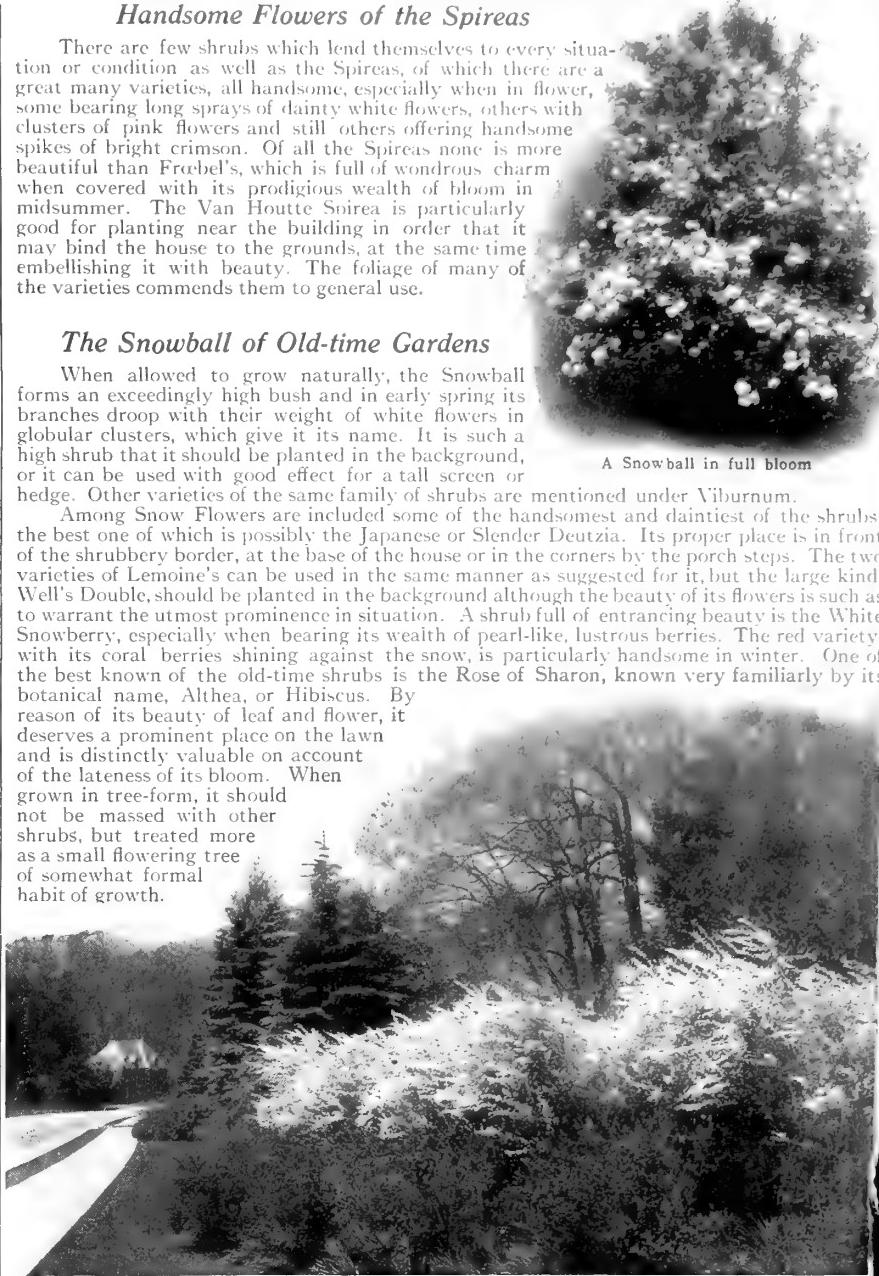
There are few shrubs which lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as the Spireas, of which there are a great many varieties, all handsome, especially when in flower, some bearing long sprays of dainty white flowers, others with clusters of pink flowers and still others offering handsome spikes of bright crimson. Of all the Spireas none is more beautiful than Froebel's, which is full of wondrous charm when covered with its prodigious wealth of bloom in midsummer. The Van Houtte Spirea is particularly good for planting near the building in order that it may bind the house to the grounds, at the same time embellishing it with beauty. The foliage of many of the varieties commands them to general use.

The Snowball of Old-time Gardens

When allowed to grow naturally, the Snowball forms an exceedingly high bush and in early spring its branches droop with their weight of white flowers in globular clusters, which give it its name. It is such a high shrub that it should be planted in the background, or it can be used with good effect for a tall screen or hedge. Other varieties of the same family of shrubs are mentioned under Viburnum.

Among Snow Flowers are included some of the handsomest and daintiest of the shrubs, the best one of which is possibly the Japanese or Slender Deutzia. Its proper place is in front of the shrubbery border, at the base of the house or in the corners by the porch steps. The two varieties of Lemoine's can be used in the same manner as suggested for it, but the large kind, Well's Double, should be planted in the background although the beauty of its flowers is such as to warrant the utmost prominence in situation. A shrub full of entrancing beauty is the White Snowberry, especially when bearing its wealth of pearl-like, lustrous berries. The red variety, with its coral berries shining against the snow, is particularly handsome in winter. One of the best known of the old-time shrubs is the Rose of Sharon, known very familiarly by its botanical name, Althea, or Hibiscus. By reason of its beauty of leaf and flower, it deserves a prominent place on the lawn and is distinctly valuable on account of the lateness of its bloom. When grown in tree-form, it should not be massed with other shrubs, but treated more as a small flowering tree of somewhat formal habit of growth.

A Snowball in full bloom



The spring effect of a row of Van Houtte's Spireas

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



A mass planting of Spirea

Sumac for Semi-tropical Effect

For foliage effect and to give a tropical touch to the shrubbery planting the Sumac holds first place; but, in order to bring out the full effect of its handsome leaves, it should be planted in mass against a background of dark evergreens, which will bring out by contrast the gorgeous vivid coloring of them in the fall. One variety of Sumac, the Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, is most handsome, with its round leaves and peculiar filmy flowers, which give the appearance of smoke over the bush. A beauty of the Sumac which must not be overlooked is the peculiar handsome clusters of seeds they bear in long, heavy velvety crimson spikes. These stand well up above the foliage and are distinctly attractive when the bush is given a proper setting. All the Sumacs deserve prominent positions in the grounds.

A Shrub with Wonderfully Handsome Foliage

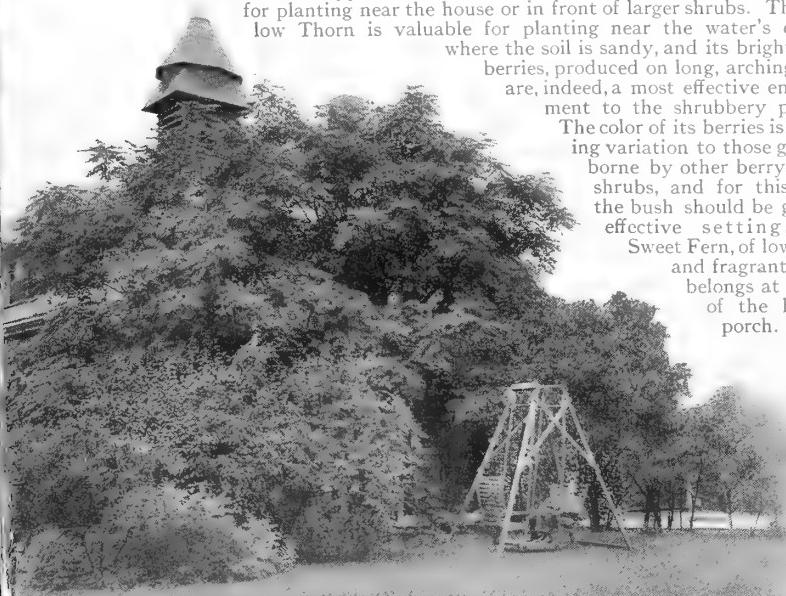
The Tamarisk, by reason of its feathery foliage, is well adapted to give variety to the shrubbery planting and to afford a contrast to the larger-leaved plants. Both of the varieties, which are perfectly hardy, bear handsome clusters of pink flowers and, as they are late bloomers, are good for keeping up the succession of flowers in the shrubbery border.

One of the shrubs which carries with it a memory of childhood days more strongly than almost any other is the Calycanthus, or Sweet-scented Shrub, called also Strawberry Shrub. It is one of those shrubs which can be planted near the house, to soften the outlines and that the exquisite perfume of its odd-colored flowers may be borne in with the breezes of spring.

Possibly the handsomest flowers are found on the St. John's Wort, or Hypericum, a rather small shrub which can be used either for planting near the house or in front of larger shrubs. The Swallow Thorn is valuable for planting near the water's edge, or where the soil is sandy, and its bright yellow berries, produced on long, arching sprays are, indeed, a most effective embellishment to the shrubbery planting.

The color of its berries is a pleasing variation to those generally borne by other berry-bearing shrubs, and for this reason the bush should be given an effective setting. The Sweet Fern, of low growth and fragrant foliage, belongs at the base of the house or porch.

Sumac planting in mass with other shrubs and trees.



Sumac planting in mass with other shrubs and trees.

Spirea, continued

Meadow Sweet Spirea (*Spirea salicifolia*). An upright-growing shrub of medium height, with yellowish brown bark. The flowers are white, borne in large, handsome, upright clusters. 3 ft. high, 35c. each, \$3 per doz.; 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Ninebark Spirea (*Physocarpus*, or *Spirea opulifolius*). A vigorous, tall-growing shrub, with spreading branches. The showy whitish flowers appear in early summer, borne in frequent clusters. 4½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Golden Ninebark Spirea (*P. opulifolius aurea*). A striking form of the Ninebark, growing very tall, with slender, arching branches and showy, bright yellow leaves, assuming more of a bronzy shade in summer. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Single-flowered Bridal Wreath Spirea (*Spirea Van Houttei*). One of the most graceful of the Spireas, with many spreading branches and dark green leaves. The pure white flowers are among the largest of any of the family and are borne in late spring, in rather dense clusters in wonderful profusion the entire length of the branches, like long sprays. 3 ft. high, 50c. each, \$4 per doz.; 3½ ft., 60c. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Snow-Garland Spirea (*S. Thunbergi*). A beautiful shrub of rather bushy habit, with many slender branches, light green, feathery foliage, and growing to medium height. The flowers appear early in the spring in such profusion that they seem to bear the branches down with their weight, transforming them into magnificent garlands. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Hybrid Snow-Garland Spirea (*S. arguta*). A very showy, hardy and free-flowering bush, blossoming early in the spring. The pure white flowers are borne in small clusters in long, magnificent sprays. Will thrive in the coldest climate. 2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 ft., 60 cts. \$6 per doz.

St. John's-Wort

Hypericum aureum

A most effective and beautiful shrub, growing to medium height. The flowers are amongst the most showy of all flowering shrubs, being a clear, shining golden yellow and measuring full two inches across. When in full bloom, the bush appears as if it were studded with gold. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Strawberry Bush. See Burning Bush, page 9

Sumac • Rhus

Cut-leaved Sumac (*Rhus glabra lacinata*). A hardy, beautiful and graceful shrub, conspicuous for its glossy, compound foliage and peculiar seed-clusters. The foliage assumes brilliant tones of red in autumn. 2½ ft. high, 60c. each, \$6 per doz.

Fern-leaved Sumac (*R. typhina lacinata*). An attractive and very distinct form of Sumac, in the fall, when the leaves and the clusters of seed are full, brilliant crimson. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*R. Cotinus*). A handsome, high-growing bush, or small tree, with distinctive round foliage and brown bark. The peculiar thread-like flowers which are borne

Sumac, continued

in large, loose panicles or heads, are purple and carried on long stems well above the foliage, giving the bush an appearance of being enveloped in a cloud of purplish smoke. 2 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Smooth Sumac (*R. glabra*). A shrub or low tree with a rather open crown. The long compound leaves change to brilliant scarlet in autumn. The flowers are followed by brilliant brown pyramids of seeds, which remain all winter. 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Staghorn (*R. typhina*). Grows very high, quickly reaching the stature of a fairly good-sized tree. The young growth is densely covered with a velvety down, much like a stag's horn. 4 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Swallow Thorn

Hippophae rhamnoides

A hardy shrub of large size, with thorns at the tips of the branches, and having grayish or silvery leaves. The flowers, yellowish in color, are produced in clusters in early spring, followed by great ropes of bright orange-colored, showy berries. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sweet-scented Shrub

Calycanthus floridus

Very ornamental and desirable shrub, growing to fairly good height, and very popular on account of its odd, brown, fragrant flowers. The broad leaves are dark green and the sweet-scented flowers are borne profusely in late spring and early summer. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Sweet Fern

Comptonia asplenifolia

An attractive shrub of low growth, with fern-like leaves giving off a pleasant aroma. The odd brownish flowers are borne in loose, nodding clusters, and while not conspicuous, are very attractive. 2½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Tamarisk • Tamarix

Amoor Tamarisk (*Tamarix Amurensis*). An upright shrub with bright green, feathery foliage, growing to medium height. The flowers, which are pink, and appear in late summer, are produced in loose clusters or heads. 4 ft. high, 60c. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 6 ft., \$1.50 ea.

Kashgar Tamarisk (*T. hispida astivalis*). An interesting shrub of medium height, with bluish green leaves. The bright pink flowers are borne in dense clusters and come when flowers are otherwise scarce. It will be found to be one of the finest additions to the shrubbery. So handsome is it that it has been awarded prizes in Europe wherever exhibited. Although a recent introduction, we have given it a thorough test, and know it is entirely hardy. We confidently recommend it to all garden-lovers as being most desirable. 5 ft. high, \$2 ea.

Thorn. See Hawthorn, page 9

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Shrubs for Immediate Effect

Viburnum

Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). A bushy, upright-growing shrub, of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white, handsome flowers, borne in late spring in large, flat clusters are followed by blue-black berries, which cling to the branches well into cold weather and are extremely decorative. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft. high, 80 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Sheepberry (*V. lentago*). A small tree or large shrub of dense growth. The leaves are bronzy when young, glossy green in midsummer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. The flowers, which open in spring, are creamy white, followed in autumn by clusters of dark blue berries, borne on red stems. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz. 4 ft., 80 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

Single Japanese Viburnum (*V. tomentosum*). A vigorous Japanese shrub of spreading growth, attaining medium height when fully developed. The white flowers are produced in clusters, perfect and sterile flowers being mixed in a way that gives to the bloom a charming variation from the other Viburnums. They give way to handsome drupe-like fruits, which are first red and change to shining black, persisting until late in winter. 3 ft. high, \$5 each.

Snow Ball (*V. Opulus sterilis*). See page 15.

Soft-leaved Viburnum (*V. molle*). Quite similar to the Arrowwood, but more vigorous in growth and attaining very large size. The handsome white flowers are borne in roundish clusters, 2 to 3 inches broad and the berries which follow are black. It is one of the latest of the Viburnums to bloom, and good for keeping up the succession of flowers in the planting. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 ft., 80 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

High Bush Cranberry (*V. Opulus*). See page 9.

Wayfaring Tree (*V. Lantana*). A large shrub, growing very tall, with rather rough branches which, in themselves, are very picturesque. The leaves are heart-shaped and wrinkled, and the white flowers are borne in compact, flat-topped clusters, with a row of larger sterile flowers around the edge. The berries are bright red, changing to black, and are extremely handsome. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Japanese Wayfaring Tree, or Siebold's Viburnum (*V. Sieboldii*). High-growing shrub, with rather heavy, spreading branches. The leaves are large, rich green and glossy. The white flowers are borne in heavy pyramidal clusters, followed by pink berries which later turn bluish black. A handsome and distinct shrub which is perfectly hardy in the coldest sections of the country. 2½ ft. high, \$1 each.

Wax Myrtle • *Myrica cerifera*

A branching shrub, sometimes growing into a small tree. It has bright green leaves, very fragrant when bruised and its bluish white berries, which are the notable features of the plant, are covered with a kind of wax. These persist all winter and are very effective clinging to the otherwise bare stems. 9 to 12 inches high, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Weigela, or Diervilla

Rose-flowering Weigela (*Weigela hybrida Van Houttei*). In general form of growth, this resembles the other hybrid Weigelas, and is an extremely hardy and very attractive shrub, growing more than medium height with trumpet-shaped, carmine blossoms. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Bright Pink Weigela (*W. hybrida Stelzneri*). A very distinct variety, growing to a fairly good size and vigorous and hardy in habit. The trumpet-shaped flowers are large and showy, dark rose in color. 3½ ft. high, 75 cts. each.

Red-flowered Weigela (*W. hybrida, Eva Rathke*). A hardy and free-blooming shrub, bearing the largest and most beautiful flowers of all the Weigelas, deep carmine in color and borne in large masses. When in bloom the whole plant fairly glows with color. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Crimson-flowered Weigela (*W. hybrida Hortensis rubra*). This variety grows somewhat larger than others of the Weigela group, attaining a good height. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, bright carmine and very attractive. 3 ft. high, 60 cts. each; 4 ft., \$1 each.

Pink Weigela (*W. amabilis*). A very free-flowering shrub, growing to fairly good height and of spreading habit. The rosily-hued, tubular flowers are borne in great profusion and are large and showy. 3 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

White Weigela (*W. amabilis alba*). A spreading shrub, growing to medium height, with dark green, rather smooth leaves. The flowers are white when first opened, later changing to pink or rose, and are borne in great profusion. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each.

Dwarf Wild Weigela (*Diervilla trifida*). A small, rapidly spreading shrub, with bright green foliage in summer, turning to red and yellow in autumn. The flowers are yellow, produced in flat-topped clusters. Very effective. 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Wild Bush Weigela (*D. sessilifolia*). Of spreading habit and medium height. The leaves are bright lustrous green, and the bush is particularly hardy and well adapted to northern latitudes. 2½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Winterberry • *Ilex verticillata*

An upright shrub, heavily branched, very hardy, and almost evergreen in habit, with rich, glossy green leaves. Its chief charm lies in its masses of brilliant red berries clinging to the branches all winter, which give it its name. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each.

Witch Hazel • *Hamamelis Virginica*

A native shrub of spreading habit, growing to a good height. The leaves are obliquely heart-shaped, turning in autumn to bright yellow, orange or purple. A valuable characteristic of this shrub is that it blossoms in very late fall, the latest of all flowering shrubs to bloom, when most other growths are becoming dormant. The narrow flowers carried along the almost naked branches are bright yellow and often appear distorted and twisted. 3½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

The Well-known Weigelas

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flowers by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine. Under all circumstances they should be planted where their flowers are easily accessible, as they will be lavishly cut. Eva Rathke and Van Houtte are particularly fine when planted out on the lawn as single specimens. We have paid particular attention to the propagation of these remarkable shrubs, and our stock of all varieties can be recommended as particularly suitable for creating immediate effect.



A Weigela in early summer

The Picturesque and Glorious Viburnums

Apart from the High Bush Cranberry and Snowball mentioned on previous pages, there are many of the Viburnums it were hard to do justice to by description. They are mostly high-growing shrubs, and in wealth of flower or fruit, are hard to excel. Their size indicates their use as backgrounds, and their brilliancy when in bloom entitles them to the most prominent places. Our stock of all varieties has been cultivated with great care for producing immediate effect, and our large bushes are magnificent specimens.

The very latest of all shrubs to bloom is the Witch Hazel, or Hamamelis, and its peculiar yellow flowers strung along its almost bare stems are distinguishing features of late fall in the shrubbery border. The shrub is very handsome and rather large, and is valuable for forming a high screen to hide objectionable features from the sight of the house. The Wax Myrtle, with its quaint berries covered with wax, if set out on the lawn is a particularly handsome object. The Winterberry is, of all the deciduous shrubs, one of the best for planting where it may be seen from the house, as its foliage is particularly fine and striking, and its brilliant berries, clinging to the branches, all winter, form a most pleasing feature of the landscape.



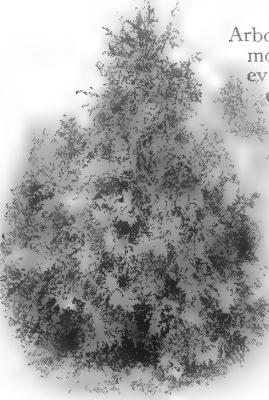
The handsome foliage of the Witch Hazel

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

The Practical Use of Arborvitæ

In all landscape planting, be the plan large or small, the Arborvitæs have a distinct place. They might well be termed the most useful of the evergreens, as they can be adapted to almost every situation and condition. They are all interesting in that each has some distinguishing characteristic which separates it from the other evergreens.

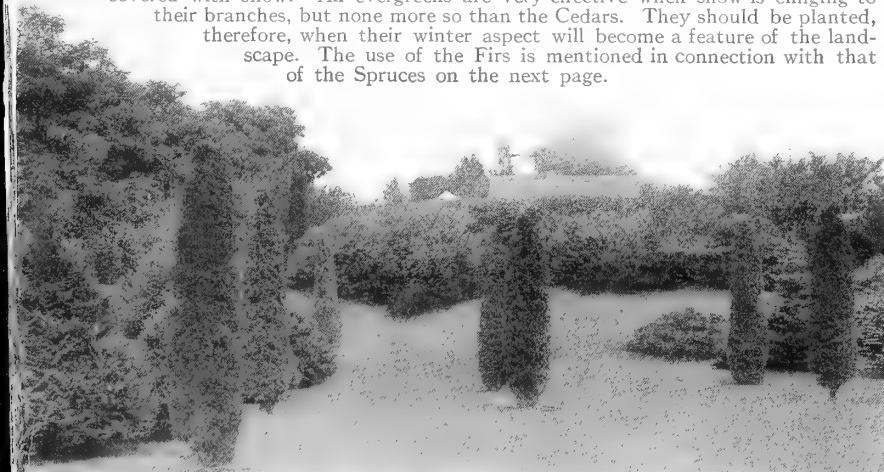
Arborvitæs are particularly appropriate for planting in groups in corners by the house and porch, or at the entrance. Some of them, particularly Peabody's, Golden Siberian and the Silver-tipped, give a brilliant touch to the evergreen planting by the bright golden yellow or silvery foliage they bear, while others, such as the Globe and Hovey's, on account of their shapes, make pleasing variations in the general scheme of planting or are valuable in creating formal effects in the garden. The Fan-shaped Arborvitæ is a particularly interesting member of the family, with its dense growth and pyramidal shape. It lends itself readily to formal planting and whenever used attracts attention by its unique and attractive appearance. All the members of the family are thoroughly hardy, and thrive successfully in the most changeable of climates.



A well-grown Arborvitæ

Cedars in Landscape Work

The value of our native Cedars in landscape planting has not been well understood until recently. The picture on this page shows a splendid use of them in semi-formal planting, adding an impressive touch to the landscape. They have a strong practical value in the formation of moderately high screens or windbreaks, and if planted in the proper position can be used with telling effect in protecting the house from winter storms, as a hedge of Cedars will give protection to a space five times its height. Some of the varieties are decidedly picturesque, with silvery or golden foliage, the color of which is retained all winter. Odd shapes and peculiar habit of growth distinguish other members of the family. The Dwarf Savin is good for planting on bleak hillsides, while the Golden make a charming contrast of color when planted in a group with other evergreens. For extra-cold sections of the country the use of Cedars is to be preferred to that of Arborvitæ, as they are not so apt to change their color in winter, and they give a cheerful touch to the landscape much appreciated when the ground is covered with snow. All evergreens are very effective when snow is clinging to their branches, but none more so than the Cedars. They should be planted, therefore, when their winter aspect will become a feature of the landscape. The use of the Firs is mentioned in connection with that of the Spruces on the next page.



Our Cedars will produce an immediate effect, such as this

Arborvitæ · Thuya

American Arborvitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*). A small tree of close, vigorous growth, with peculiar flat foliage. It grows to narrow, pyramidal shape, and is thoroughly hardy, thriving well in this section of the country. Exceedingly handsome in spring, when the branches are tipped with the bright green spring growth. Holds its color well in winter and is one of the best of the Arborvitæs for producing immediate effect. 2½ ft. high, 75c. each; 3 ft., \$1 each; 3½ ft., \$1.25 each.

Fan-shaped Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis plicata*). A small, sturdy tree of dense growth and pyramidal shape. The branches are shorter than the American, the foliage being darker green and fan-shape, with a rather bluish under-surface, producing a most pleasing effect. Extremely hardy and vigorous and growing to perfection in our climate. 2 ft. high, \$2.50 each; 3 ft., \$4 each.

Globe Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis globosa*). Grows in ball shape, with the branches and typical Arborvitæ foliage very compact. Thoroughly hardy, and will stand shearing to preserve shape without injury. One of the most interesting of the family, and by reason of its size and shape can be used in many ways. 12 in. high, \$1.50 each; 18 in., \$2.50 each.

Siberian Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis Wareana*). One of the most desirable of the pyramidal Arborvitæs, growing in more compact form and of smaller size than the type, making it possible to use it in places where the larger varieties are not appropriate. The branchlets are stouter and the foliage is of a bright shiny green. 2 ft. high, \$2 each; 3 ft., \$2.75 each.

Hovey's Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis Hoveyi*). A low-growing form, very dense and compact in growth, and forming a somewhat round head, clothed with bright green foliage. It is extra strong and vigorous, and peculiarly adapted to this section. 18 in. high, \$1.50 each.

Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis lutea*). A bright golden yellow form of the Arborvitæ, of dense habit, and with short branches, growing in pyramidal shape. It is of extra-hardy constitution, and adds a pleasing touch of brightness to the rest. It retains its color well through the winter, and at all times is very effective. 1½ ft. high, \$2 each.

Golden Siberian Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis Wareana lutescens*). A strong, sturdy and thrifty tree of pyramidal shape, with stout and stiff branches growing very closely together. The flat foliage is of a bright golden yellow, contrasting strongly with that of other varieties. 2 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

Silver-tipped Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis Columbica*). An exceedingly attractive form, of strong habit and vigorous growth; the foliage is broad and attractively marked with splashes of silver-gray. Our stock is particularly fine and thrifty and can be used with marked success in creating quick effect in landscape planting. 2 ft. high, \$2.50 each; 2½ ft., \$3 each.

Vervæn's Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis Vervænana*). Smaller than some other forms of Arborvitæ, and of a denser habit. The twigs are slender, and the foliage is of a yellowish tone. 2 ft. high, \$2.25 each; 2½ ft., \$3 each.

Cedar · Juniperus

Blue Virginia Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*). A tall, slender, pyramidal tree, of extra-vigorous growth, clothed with the typical spiny foliage of the cedar, but of a decided silvery blue color. 3 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

Lee's Golden Cedar (*J. Virginiana elegans-sima*). A straight, erect-growing, columnar tree, with its branches very thick and dense. The foliage is golden bronze, with the tips of the young branches a beautiful yellow, showing attractively against the darker background. 2 ft., high \$2.25 ea.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). A tall, spire-like, compact, native tree, with very small and spiny foliage. It is a most vigorous and thrifty grower and is perfectly hardy under all conditions, thriving where other evergreens may fail. 3½ ft. high, \$2.75 each; 4½ to 5 ft., \$4 each.

Irish Juniper (*J. communis Hibernica*). A slender, upright type, with a sharply-pointed apex, and having numerous branches growing close to the body of the tree, and short, pointed foliage of bluish green, rather glossy. 1½ ft. high, \$1 each; 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2½ ft., \$2.25 each.

Dwarf Savin (*J. Sabina prostrata*). An interesting dwarf form, with long, trailing branches and short, needle-like foliage of a bluish tone. 18 in. high, \$1.50 each; 24 in., \$2.25 each.

Silver-tipped Chinese Cedar (*J. Chinensis argentea variegata*). A dense, shrub-like Cedar, with slender branches and handsome bluish green foliage with the tips of the young leaves silvery white. It is a perfectly hardy vigorous grower and withstands the rigors of the coldest climate. 2½ ft. high, \$2.50 each; 3 ft., \$5 each.

Schott's Cedar (*J. Virginiana Schotti*). A dense, pyramidal form of low growth, almost dwarfish, the foliage being bright green and light in texture. A most distinct and interesting form for giving variety to the planting. 3 ft. high, \$2.75 each; 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

Fir · Abies

Noble Blue Fir (*Abies nobilis glauca*). A magnificent tall-growing evergreen, forming in time an impressive cone of living color on the lawn. It is most majestic in appearance, with its lower branches touching the ground, and clothed from base to tip with handsome blue needle-like foliage. It retains its color all the year round and is, at all times, an impressive sight. 1½ ft. high, \$2 each.

Nordmann's Fir (*A. Nordmanniana*). One of the most dignified in mien of all the evergreens and grows to a great height, retaining its lower branches to extreme old age. The "needles" are long, pointed, and of a dark, glossy green. It is one of the hardest of the Firs and will withstand the severest winters. 2 ft. high, \$2.75 each; 2½ ft., \$3 each; 3 ft., \$4 each.

White Fir (*A. concolor*). One of the handsomest of our native Firs, growing to immense size, with wide-spreading branches below. The foliage is very light, bluish green, longer than that of most other small-leaved evergreens. It is one of the hardest of the Firs, and particularly suitable for planting in the Middle West. 2½ ft. high, \$2.75 each; 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3½ ft., \$5 each.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Immediate Effect Evergreens

Hemlock, or Canadian Spruce *Tsuga*

One of the most graceful and picturesque of the large evergreens, with long, slightly drooping branches and small, dark green foliage, which by the bending over of the tips of the branches, assumes a handsome, feathery appearance. It grows to a great height, and is, at all times, extremely handsome. It is absolutely hardy under the most adverse conditions and thrives to perfection in all sections of the West and North. Stands transplanting well, and, by reason of its rapid growth is particularly good for creating quick landscape effect. 2 ft. high, \$1.50 each; 2½ ft., \$2.50 each.

Juniper

See various kinds listed under Cedars on the opposite page.

Pine • *Pinus*

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*). A tall, dense tree of rapid growth, with a broad, round crown. Its dark green, needle-like leaves are quite stiff and rigid. It is one of the most formal of the family, and has a wonderful air of strength and vigor about it, imparting a dignity to the grounds not possible with smaller trees. It is perfectly hardy in all sections and is particularly adaptable for this section. Its quick growth recommends it for planting for immediate effect. 2½ ft. high, \$2.25 each; 3½ ft., \$4 each; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5 each.

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*P. montana*, var. *Mughus*). A low, stocky Pine, of exceedingly spreading habit, with short, stout, bright green, needle-like leaves arranged in whorls around a stiff branchlet. The branches are nearly upright in growth and form a compact head. It partakes more of the nature of a high shrub, and spreads from a central stem over the ground in all directions, forming a dense bush, in many cases much wider than high. It is unique among evergreens, and has a decidedly Japanese appearance. It can be used with good effect in places where there is not room for higher-growing trees. It is of the most robust nature and grows with remarkable vigor in all parts of the West. Our large sizes of this remarkable Pine have been cultivated with the greatest care, especially for transplanting, and are particularly good for producing an immediate effect in landscape work. 6 yrs., 2 ft. spread, \$2.50 each; 8 yrs., 2½ ft. spread, \$3.50 each; 10 yrs., 3 ft. spread, \$5 each.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*). A large, handsome tree, somewhat pyramidal in form, with spreading branches which droop slightly at the tips. The needle-like foliage is of medium length, bluish green in color and at times twisted. It is the most vigorous grower of all the Pines and is particularly good for planting in the colder sections of the country, as it is absolutely hardy. 1½ ft. high, \$1 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

White Pine (*P. Strobus*). The most familiar of all the Pines and grows to a towering height, with a somewhat pointed crown which eventually becomes broad and open. The leaves are bluish green and borne in clusters. This is the tree which supplies the white pine of the builders, and is one of the sturdiest, strongest and hardest of the family. 2½ ft. high, \$1.25 each; 3½ ft., \$2 each; 4 ft., \$2.75 each.

Spruce • *Picea*

Canadian Spruce. See Hemlock.

Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). A strong, splendid, towering tree, partaking somewhat of the severity of the Spruces and the grace of the Hemlock. It grows in pyramidal shape, with bluish green needles, and its branches droop slightly at the tips, giving it a soft outline. It is extremely hardy and at all times a most ornamental and interesting addition to the lawn. It stands transplanting well and is one of the finest of the evergreens for producing quick effect. 1½ ft. high, \$1.50 each; 5 ft., \$5 each; 7 ft., \$7 each.

Engelmann's Spruce (*Picea Engelmannii*). A tall and majestic conifer with slender, spreading branches set about the central stem in diminishing whorls, producing a most magnificent pyramid, clothed from top to bottom with bluish green needles, longer and heavier than most of the family. One of the handsomest and most impressive of the Spruces, and, being a native of our western mountains, is most adaptable to planting in this section. In the fall, it is most beautiful when bearing its great masses of long brown cones which cling to the branches for months. 1½ ft. high, \$2 each; 2 ft., \$3 each.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*P. pungens Kosteriana*). The most ornamental of all the Spruces, and grows to large size, with a stiff and formal outline. Its distinguishing feature is the remarkably colored foliage which is so closely set on the thick-growing branches as to impart to the whole tree a pronounced blue appearance. It is absolutely hardy in the coldest regions and grows to perfection in this section of the country. Our stock is guaranteed true to name, its color is unrivaled, and all our trees are grafted from true Koster's trees. The illustration on page 2 shows the splendid character of our stock of these remarkable evergreens. 2 ft. high, \$1 each; 2½ ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10 to \$15 each.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). One of the most distinguished of the Spruces, the best known of the dark varieties. It is of strong, vigorous growth, rapidly attaining large size, with spreading, rather drooping, branches and soft, dark green "needles." It bears light brown cones, 5 to 7 inches long, the largest and handsomest of all. 2½ ft. high, \$1.50 each; 3½ ft., \$2.25 each; 4 to 4½ ft., \$3 each.

Weeping Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa inversa*). A quaint and effective large evergreen, with its drooping branches growing close to the main trunk, giving it a decidedly weeping aspect. One of the most interesting and attractive of all the evergreens. 2 ft. spread, \$3 each.

Japanese Yew

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia

A handsome and distinctive small tree from Japan, which, in this country, partakes more of the nature of an evergreen shrub. Its "needles" are wider and thicker than those of our Spruces, and are set more irregularly around the twig. A distinguishing feature of it lies in the bright red berry-like fruit it bears in late summer, which shine like rubies against the dark green of the foliage. Absolutely hardy and well adapted to this region. Will transplant readily and grows with remarkable vigor after becoming established. 1 ft. high, \$2.

Majesty of the Firs and Spruces

The Firs and Spruces are so much alike in general characteristics that what is said of one applies with equal force to the other. Most of them are bold and impressive in outline and grow into majestic objects on the lawn, when given sufficient room to develop properly, and so grown that their lower branches touch the ground. In this way they form imposing pyramids of living green. Some, as Nordmann's Fir and Engelmann's and Norway Spruces, are dark in tone with heavy "needles," while others, as the Douglas, are more feathery in character, and still others, such as the Blue and the White Firs and the Blue Spruce, brighten up the evergreen planting with touches of silvery blue. The advantages of this class of tree for creating immediate effect are manifold. The illustration shows a handsome group of Spruces planted by us with our improved methods of planting large trees, and photographed four months after they were set in place. The most striking member of the family, Koster's Blue Spruce, always shows to best advantage when planted out on the lawn where it may grow in solitary grandeur.



The interesting Dwarf Mountain Pine

Pines and Other Evergreens

The Dwarf Mountain Pine, illustrated above, is a low-growing member of the Pine family, which is suitable for use in nearly every planting. The peculiar spreading habit of this tree makes it valuable for planting on banks, in corners, or close to the house. It is thoroughly distinctive in character and cannot be too highly recommended. The larger members of the family, the Austrian, Scotch and White, form effective and interesting lawn trees, but can be used only where there is sufficient room to develop. The Hemlock, with soft outline and waving sprays of feathery foliage, is one of the most graceful of the evergreens, and one of the best for high hedges or screens. It stands shearing to any extent, and in spring, when the tips of its branches are clothed with new, bright green foliage, it forms a handsome picture indeed. There is a special charm about the Japanese Yew, when used as single specimens in formal gardening, or on the lawn, as they are particularly trim and formal in shape, growing into small, narrow pyramids; but unless several are planted together they will not form their bright red fruit, a feature possessed by no other evergreen and which gives the Yew a distinctive appearance.



An immediate effect produced by our large Spruce trees

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



The grace of the Bittersweet

Vines for Shade and Flowers

The Bittersweet, a splendid native vine, is one of the most graceful, and, while not a very high climber, no vine can surpass it for covering fences, old stumps and the like, where its handsome sprays of foliage during the summer and its splendid clusters of bright orange berries in fall are decidedly interesting and beautiful. The illustration on this page is of a fine specimen of Bittersweet clambering over an iron fence, and shows how wonderfully it converts a stiff, mechanical object into a thing of beauty.

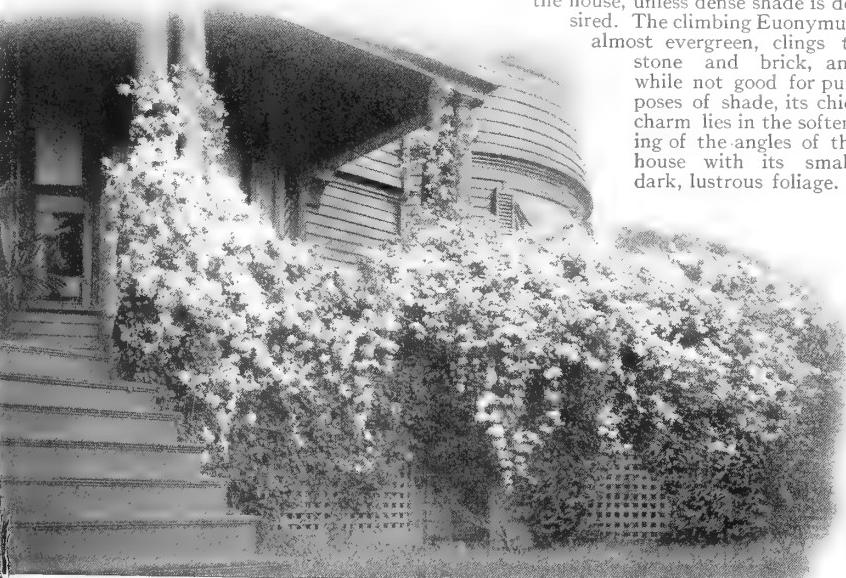
The Beauty of the Clematis

There is no handsomer flowering vine than the Japanese Clematis. Its flowers come late in the season when, after the summer's riot of beauty, flowers are most desirable, while the air about them is loaded with their fragrance. As this vine often dies back to the ground in winter, it is well to plant it on the side of the porch which it is desired to

have open at that time, and a little protection should be given to its roots. It is a very rapid grower, climbing to a height of thirty feet every season, and in September is a perfect mass of dainty white flowers. The other forms of the Clematis, those with the large flowers, should be planted where shade is not necessary, as their foliage is thin; their chief glory being in their magnificent, large, flat flowers, of white, blue and red. These add a wondrous touch of beauty to the house, and their colors should be selected so that they may not conflict with the color of their surroundings. They are inclined to be somewhat tender in this locality and should be given winter protection.

The Akebia is a quaint Japanese vine with broad leaves which impart good shade and serve to soften out angularities in the porch in a remarkable way. The Dutchman's Pipe, or Aristolochia, with its broad heart-shaped leaves, growing all over the vine with shingle-like

arity, should be used sparingly near the house, unless dense shade is desired. The climbing Euonymus, almost evergreen, clings to stone and brick, and while not good for purposes of shade, its chief charm lies in the softening of the angles of the house with its small, dark, lustrous foliage.



The unequalled beauty of a Japanese Clematis in full bloom

Akebia, Five-leaved

Akebia quinata

A most quaint, graceful and beautiful climbing vine from Japan, with odd, five-parted foliage reminding one of the fingers on the hand. It will climb, by twining, 12 or 15 feet in a season, and in late spring or early summer bears a multitude of odd, three-parted, cup-shaped, rosy purple flowers of fine fragrance, in large clusters. The flowers are followed by dark purple fruits which, in themselves, are very attractive. It is hardy in the extreme, and grows with great strength and vigor in this section of the country, forming one of the most interesting plants of its class. 4-yr. plants, 4 to 5 ft. high. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Bittersweet • *Celastrus*

Japanese Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
An extremely hardy vine, a native of Japan, of most vigorous growth. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet in a season. The leaves are nearly circular, and are of a bright, lively green. The distinctive feature of the vine is its profusion of large, orange-colored berries, borne in great clusters. With the approach of cold weather these split open, revealing a bright scarlet aril which surrounds the seed. The plant is thoroughly hardy and grows to perfection in all parts of the West. 3-yr. plants, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

American Bittersweet (*C. scandens*). A familiar feature of our woods, where it clammers over dead trees or other support, and produces magnificent festoons of brilliant green foliage, accentuated by the big clusters of yellow berries held well up above. Like the berries of the Japanese, these split and expose brilliant red arils, making the vine one of the most showy of our list. It is a strong, rampant grower, and trained over a porch will grow 30 feet in a season. 3-yr. plants, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Clematis

Hybrid, or Large-flowering Clematis (*Clematis hybrida*). The most handsome of all flowering vines are the named varieties of Clematis offered under this head. They bloom during July and August, and produce brilliant masses of large, gorgeous flowers, some single and some double, of various colors. They are all strong, vigorous growers after being established, and thrive well in this section. We highly recommend them to those who wish vines for embellishment rather than shade, and can guarantee the following varieties all true to name.

Duchess of Edinburgh. A magnificent white variety, with extra-large, white flowers, with the petals regularly arranged, overlapping each other. They are borne on long stems, and in form they are most beautiful, resembling the water-lily in outline and fragrance.

Henryi. Flowers creamy white. A notably vigorous and free-flowering variety, with unusually large flowers which are produced in great profusion for a longer period than the other varieties. As hardy as any of the family and well adapted to this region.

Clematis, continued

Jackmani. One of the best-known and most popular of the Clematises. The flowers are large and single, and of a beautiful, deep, velvety purple. A wonderfully free bloomer. The vine is of strong growth, and when in full bloom presents the effect of an almost solid column of royal purple flowers, with a bar in the middle of each sepal, and distinctly veined. It blooms until frost, and on account of its great hardiness is particularly desirable for locations where others fail.

Madame Edouard Andre. A rich, carmine-violet. Like the Jackmani in vigor of growth and freedom of bloom, and is most ornamental when bearing its profusion of large flowers.

Ramona. Deep, rich lavender; vigorous and rapid in growth; the flowers are borne throughout the season, both on the previous year's wood and on the new shoots. This assures plenty of flowers through the season.

Strong plants, of any of the above varieties, 3 years old, \$1 each; 5 years old, \$1.50 each

Virgin's Bower, or Japanese Clematis (*C. paniculata*). One of the finest plants ever brought from Japan, and a most rampant grower, covering a large trellis in a single season. The stems are long and the leaves compound, made up of numerous bright green leaflets, which remain on the branches until early winter. The glory of the vine is its wondrous mass of exquisitely fragrant white, small, four-petaled flowers, borne in clusters so profuse as to fairly cover the upper parts of the vine with a great sheet of bloom late in summer when few other vines are flowering. 3-yr. plants, 40 cts each, \$4 per doz.; 4-yr. plants, heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Dutchman's Pipe

Aristolochia *siphonanthoides*

A curious twining vine which has very large, heart-shaped, bright green leaves, much like exaggerated morning-glory foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, as they are mostly hidden by the leaves, and are of a peculiar shape, resembling somewhat the article from which it obtained its common name. They are yellowish green and are borne singly or in clusters of two or three. Its rapid growth is one of its notable features; 30 feet in a single season is not unusual. The vine will cover a porch or veranda in a very short time, and as the leaves lie nearly flat, they produce a dense shade, and by their size effective protection against storm is provided. Extremely hardy and will withstand the coldest winters. 3-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, \$1.50 each.

Euonymus, Climbing

A native of Japan, and a very attractive covering for walls, rocks, trees, etc. It is usually grown as a trailing shrub, but will climb by means of aerial rootlets to 20 feet or more. It is very hardy, and the small leaves, rich green in color, remain on the vine practically throughout the year, -in fact, it is evergreen except on the extreme north. It bears handsome pink berries with four lobes, opening at maturity and exposing the bright scarlet seed-pods inside. 2-yr. plants, 50 cts. each. \$4 per doz.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Vines for Immediate Effect

Honeysuckle, or Woodbine Lonicera

Minnesota Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Sullivantii*). A low-climbing vine growing only to medium height. The leaves are round, of a peculiar silvery blue, many of them in pairs united at their bases, forming saucer-like receptacles in which are borne the brilliant scarlet berries in close clusters. The flowers are pale yellow, sometimes marked with purple outside. 3-yr. plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, extra heavy, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Halliana*). The very finest of all the Honeysuckles from Japan, growing to a good height and forming one of the handsomest porch embellishments in our list. It is nearly an evergreen in its habit, dropping its foliage only when the new spring growth is starting. The white and yellow tubular flowers are very fragrant and are borne in the greatest profusion in June, filling the air with their delightful perfume. One point of superiority possessed by this variety lies in its blooming more or less all summer, winding up the season with a magnificent burst of bloom in fall. 2-yr. plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. brachypoda*). A remarkably vigorous and free-flowering Honeysuckle, with typical foliage and bearing a great profusion of fragrant flowers, white when they first open, changing to yellow as they mature and often purplish on the outside. 2-yr. plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4-yr. plants, 3 to 5 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Dutch Honeysuckle (*L. Belgica*). A handsome, rather low-growing vine, with such remarkably fragrant flowers that it is often called Fragrant Honeysuckle. The foliage is handsome, and the vine one of the most attractive, by reason of bearing its beautiful red flowers all summer. 3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, \$1.25 each.

Ivy, or Deciduous Creeper Ampelopsis

Engelmann's Ivy (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*). A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely-toothed edges, and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet. 3-yr. plants, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 4-yr. plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Variegated Creeper (*Vitis heterophylla variegata*; or *Ampelopsis heterophylla elegans*). A handsome, ornamental vine, climbing by means of tendrils which wrap themselves about supports. Its foliage is, in some respects, similar to that of the Virginia Creeper, being three- or five-lobed, but beautifully blotched with white, and flushed pink when young. The vine is particularly impressive in early fall when it bears its beautiful clusters of small, light-blue "grapes," and is at all times a most satisfactory porch embellishment. \$1 each.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). One of the best known of our native vines, growing vigorously and soon covering large spaces with its large, handsome, five-parted foliage, which turns to gorgeous hues of scarlet in fall. Very heavy plants, 3 yrs. old, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5-yr. plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japanese, or Boston Ivy (*A. Veitchii*). The nearest approach in appearance to the old English Ivy, but loses its foliage in winter. It climbs without support by means of tendrils, and, by its rapid and vigorous growth, will soon transform a blank wall into a mass of bright, lively green. The foliage changes to the most brilliant shades of red in the fall, when it bears great quantities of blue-black berries, or seed, in large clusters. A particular advantage of this vine is the fact that it is not attacked by insects of any kind. It is remarkably thrifty and hardy, and well adapted to growing in this section. Heavy plants, 3 yrs. old, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 4 yrs. old, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Matrimony Vine

Lycium Chinense

An exceedingly attractive, high-growing shrub, with long, slender, thorny branches and light purple flowers, soon maturing into scarlet or coral-red berries, which are borne in great quantity. Described more fully under Shrubs, on page 5. 3-yr. plants, 3 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Silver Vine • *Actinidia arguta*

A hardy and vigorous climber, with dark green, handsome foliage. The leaves are glossy and heart-shaped, while the flowers are white, with dark purple anthers, produced in early summer in showy clusters, followed by yellow berries. 4-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 6-yr. plants, 4 to 6 ft. high, \$2 each.

Virgin's Bower. See Clematis, page 20

Trumpet Vine

Bignonia, or Tecoma radicans

One of the handsomest and most brilliant of all climbing vines, with heavy branches, which cover a large area in a remarkably short time. The flowers are long and trumpet-shaped, in large, terminal clusters, orange-red inside, scarlet outside. It requires protection during the winter in this climate, but in summer it is almost tropical in the luxuriance of its growth, the stems twining tightly around one another, soon covering fences, balconies, roofs, etc., with a profusion of green. When in full bloom, the glowing colors of the flowers make a truly brilliant display. Strong, 5-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Chinese Wistaria

Wistaria Chinensis

A free-flowering vine, very hardy and ornamental. The individual flowers are lavender-blue and white, and are borne in long, drooping clusters in spring, sometimes a foot or more in length. The vine climbs to great height, enhancing its effect when in full flower. Our stock consists of fine, thrifty plants, sure to bloom the first year after planting. It will need slight protection in this climate. 3-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Woodbine. See Honeysuckle

Virginia Creeper and Boston Ivy

One of the best-known vines is the Virginia Creeper, which is grown exclusively for its splendid five-parted foliage. It is a very rapid grower, so that where quick shade is desired no better vine can be suggested. Engelmann's Ivy, a form of the Virginia Creeper, clings to brick or stone walls and is very handsome. It is a strong, vigorous grower and is perfectly hardy. Its Boston cousin, the Japanese or Boston Ivy, is the hardy American substitute for the old English Ivy, tender in many parts of our country. This has typical ivy leaves and clings to walls of stone and brick in a way that soon converts them from rough, unsightly objects into waving masses of beautiful green. The picture on the opposite page shows how wonderfully this vine will cover a large building, and how it softens the corners and makes the house a part of the landscape more than anything else. The use of the Matrimony Vine was mentioned on page 13, among Deciduous Shrubs. A pleasing form of vine is the Variegated Creeper, one of the grape family, which can be used in all the ways suggested for the Virginia Creeper.

Old Favorites Still Popular

When flowers are the chief things desired on a vine, the Wistaria is pre-eminently the handsomest, although of little account for shade. It is best to train it over doorways or in places where it can run along the eaves of the house and find room for the display of its wondrous, loose clusters of white and lavender flowers. One of the standbys of the old-time gardens was the Honeysuckle, and today there is no better all-round vine. Its deliciously fragrant flowers of various colors are beloved by all, and the Japanese variety, or Hall's, is so near an evergreen that it is best to plant it in front of the piazza where the shade it imparts in winter is not objectionable. The Minnesota variety is always good for places where a low-growing vine will be sufficient, and where it can show its quaint, saucer-like leaves, holding large clusters of bright red berries, to good advantage. The Trumpet Vine and Silver Vine are valuable for their beautiful flowers.



Effective use of Virginia Creeper

The long, sweeping branches of the Matrimony Vine

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



Typical Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

There has been such a wonderful advance in the propagation of Hybrid Perpetual Roses in late years that it is almost impossible to give specific directions for the use of any particular variety. The illustration at the top of this page shows a splendid specimen of one of the varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. These flowers are borne on vigorous, sturdy bushes, lending themselves to almost any scheme of gardening. The one general principle might be laid down in the planning of a rose garden—that of grouping the different varieties by themselves; it is always well to consider carefully the color of Roses when planting them.

These Hybrid Roses are cultivated for the sake of their lovely flowers, and therefore should be planted together in what may be called a Rose Garden, of large or small extent, where this purpose will be best conserved. Here, located in a place sheltered from the rough wind and receiving an abundance of sunshine, the Rose will develop to the highest degree the superlative beauty of its flowers, and richly reward the grower for all his loving care. In its proper place, under favorable conditions, a collection of Roses carefully chosen from the best varieties such as we offer, will be found a source of great delight and satisfaction all the summer through, as many of them, after their first burst of bloom in the month of Roses, continue to bloom more sparingly during the months following, producing perfect flowers well into cold weather.

Yellow Roses and The Ramblers

There is a charm about yellow roses which is hard to equal with other kinds, and both of the varieties of Austrian Roses mentioned in this list grow into sturdy bushes, particularly good for training somewhat in the way of a shrub, that is, by using the bush itself for its value apart from the beauty of its flowers. The Polyantha Roses, of which the Crimson Rambler is the best-known representative, are mostly planted for their climbing qualities. They make handsome adornments to the house and porch, and are good, also, for forming arches over gateways. There is a dainty little member of the family, the Baby Rambler, which has no equal as a bedding rose, as it is constantly in bloom from June to winter and is a delightful plant for growing in beds around the base of the porch. The Baby Rambler shows to best advantage when planted in this way, as its bright, cheery flower-clusters soon become a pronounced and beautiful feature of the home grounds, and offer an unlimited supply of cut-flowers.



The Hybrid Perpetual Roses are well adapted to mass planting

Austrian, or Yellow Roses

Harrison's Yellow. A very free-flowering Rose, with golden yellow, semi-double flowers borne early in the spring in great profusion. One of the standard yellow Roses, and a general favorite. The plant is of strong constitution, makes a vigorous growth, and becomes a good-sized bush.

Persian Yellow. This is another old-time favorite. The flowers are almost double, rather small, bright yellow in color and of exquisite form. The canes are chocolate-brown, quite thickly set with thorns; the leaves are small, each composed of seven leaflets faintly scented and deeply notched along the edges.

Strong plants of the above varieties, 50 cts. each,
\$4 per doz.

Climbing Polyantha Roses

Multiflora. A vigorous shrub, with long, slender, graceful branches. More fully described under shrubs on page 7.

Rubin. A new Rambler Rose, with handsome foliage and bearing great clusters of shining crimson-scarlet double flowers. A strong and rampant grower, with thick, sturdy canes. Absolutely hardy in the coldest sections.

Seven Sisters. An old-time favorite which holds its own well with the modern introductions. A strong, thrifty grower, bearing fine clusters of semi-double flowers, varying from white to crimson.

Baby Rambler. A handsome little Rose, used for bedding purposes. Its foliage is dark and glossy, and is free from insects; it will bloom profusely the season through, bearing an abundance of clear, bright red flowers in clusters. It is perfectly hardy, wintering without special care, and is one of the most satisfactory Roses of its kind ever introduced.

Crimson Rambler. Doubtless the very best known and most popular of all climbing Roses. The semi-double, brilliant crimson flowers are produced in huge pyramidal trusses or heads of thirty to forty and borne so profusely on the plant as often to completely cover it. The flowers remain in good form for one to two weeks, and retain their bright coloring to the last. Its foliage is profuse and handsome, making it good for shade purposes. It is a wonderfully strong and vigorous grower, sending up from the roots each year heavy canes to 10 to 20 feet long.

Yellow Rambler. Strongly resembles Crimson Rambler, except in color of flowers, which are a deep golden yellow. It has all the good points of the Crimson and is particularly desirable for planting in this section.

Strong, three-year plants, any of the above varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Baronne Prevost. A strong, sturdy, vigorous Rose, growing to a heavy bush, with extra-large, splendidly formed flowers of bright pink, shaded with crimson.

Baroness Rothschild. A magnificent bright, rosy pink, well-formed, large, and round Rose. The bush is very vigorous and stout-growing; forms a particularly handsome plant. It has thick, strong canes, and comes to full perfection in this climate.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, continued

Captain Hayward. A large, handsome Rose, with buds of particularly fine shape. In color it is a bright vivid scarlet. One of the freest bloomers in our list. Perfectly hardy, and well adapted to the coldest sections of the country.

Clio. A splendid Rose of flesh tint, flushed with rosy pink in the center. The buds are of globular form and produced in clusters on strong, stiff, erect stems. Extremely hardy and considered by many one of the best of its class.

Frau Karl Druschki. The finest of all pure white Roses. The buds are splendid in form, and, when open, the flowers measure 4 to 5 inches across, perfectly double and delightfully scented. The petals are large and thick, and the keeping qualities of the flower are notably good. The foliage is dark green and glossy, and deeply veined, and the bush is strong, healthy and vigorous in growth, blooming freely and bearing the handsome flowers on long, stiff stems.

Gabriel Luizet. A glorious, clear coral-rose, suffused with lavender; very full, splendidly shaped and fragrant. An excellent bloomer and a hardy grower.

General Jacqueminot. One of the leading crimson Roses, the best and most favorable known of its color; a strong, vigorous grower and an abundant bloomer. Its color, a brilliant, velvety crimson, is a notable feature, and one that has contributed largely to the popularity which this variety enjoys. The buds and flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and it is esteemed one of the most desirable of all red Roses for forcing or for outdoor culture.

John Hopper. A remarkably profuse bloomer, bearing large, regular and splendidly-formed flowers. When it first opens, the bud is a brilliant rose; as it matures it develops into a bright, glowing pink, shaded with a rich crimson.

Madam Plantier. A particularly fine pure white Rose for outdoor purposes, such as planting in cemeteries, parks, etc. It is thoroughly hardy, and the flowers are very large, full and double, produced in wonderful profusion, remaining in excellent form through a long period.

Magna Charta. An extra-large and very double Rose of great merit. The flowers are a clear rosy red, beautifully suffused with rich, deep, velvety crimson. The exquisite fragrance of this Rose is a noticeable and delightful feature, as are also the profusion in which the buds are borne and the regularity with which the plant blooms.

Marshall P. Wilder. A magnificent Rose of great substance and large size; in form large and full, and in color a bright, rich scarlet-crimson. The buds are borne in great profusion and possess a delightful fragrance. An extra-hardy, vigorous grower, forming a large bush.

Mrs. John Laing. A clear, bright pink Rose, superbly suffused with deeper color. A remarkably free bloomer, with long buds and flowers that are extra large, superior in form, and of delightful fragrance. The plant is of vigorous growth, bearing its handsome flowers on long, stiff stems.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. A glorious Rose, the outer petals of which are light pink, the flower becoming deeper in color toward the center. The flowers are large, and are borne in great profusion. One of the most continuous bloomers in our list, bearing its flowers in good numbers pretty well all summer.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Roses for Immediate Effect

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, continued

Paul Neyron. The largest pink Rose in cultivation—sometimes known as the Peony Rose. The flowers, which are of a bright, fresh, shining pink, are produced almost constantly from early summer until the latter part of October. The plant makes a notably strong, vigorous growth and has fresh, bright leaves and sturdy canes. In the points of fragrance, blooming qualities and rapid growth, it is not excelled by any.

Victor Verdier. An extra-large, handsome Rose of a brilliant shade of carmine, daintily marked with purple along the edges of the petals. A particularly strong and sturdy grower, bearing its flowers in great profusion.

Any of the above varieties, strong, vigorous plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briers

One of the most beautiful classes of Roses, with large, single, exquisitely tinted flowers and handsome foliage which, with the branches, is delightfully fragrant. The varieties we list are the very best of the class, and, being perfectly hardy, will thrive and bloom most satisfactorily in this section.

Amy Robsart. Bright rosy pink and of delightfully soft, velvety texture.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, with soft, velvety-textured petals of great beauty.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, the petals lightly suffused with rose.

Lady Penzance. Soft coppery tints, shaded with rosy pink.

Any of the above varieties, strong, vigorous plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Miscellaneous Roses

Rosa cinnamomea. Commonly called the "Cinnamon Rose." A favorite hardy Rose in the old-time gardens. Grows to good height, with slender canes, well armed with hooked thorns, and forms a stout, vigorous bush, bearing a wonderful profusion of small, semi-double flowers, purplish in tone and of delightful fragrance. A distinguishing feature of the bush is its large crop of bright scarlet hips, producing a most charming effect. Strong, 3-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Rosa Blanda. Known also as "Meadow Rose." A large, pink, wild Rose, described on page 14.

Rosa Carolina. A handsome, pink wild Rose, described on page 14.

Rosa lucida. A bright lively pink wild Rose with shining foliage, described in full on page 14.

Rosa lucida alba. Similar in characteristics to the pink variety, but has green canes and pure white flowers of dainty texture. See, also, page 14.

Rosa nitida. A dwarf-growing wild Rose, described more fully on page 14.

Rosa repens. A creeping wild Rose with handsome white flowers, described on page 14.

Rosa rubiginosa. Described on page 14.

Rosa rubrifolia. A wild Rose, with red foliage, described in full on page 14.

Prices on all varieties except the first will be found with description on page 14.

Prairie Roses

Baltimore Belle. A dainty climbing Rose, with dark green foliage and handsome clusters of small, double flowers of a pale blush variegated with crimson and white. A strong, thrifty grower, blooming rather late.

Queen of the Prairies. One of the best-known of the Prairie Roses, with showy clusters of compact bright pink flowers of excellent form, produced in great profusion.

Rosa setigera. The typical Prairie Rose, with rosy pink flowers, described and priced on page 14.

Three-year plants of the above varieties, except where noted, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japanese Brier Roses

HYBRID VARIETIES OF ROSA RUGOSA

The typical Rough-leaved Roses are described on page 14. These hybrids all have the peculiar, heavily creased foliage of the species, but their flowers are much larger, some of them being almost fully double.

Blanc Double de Couvert. Handsome, double flowers of pure white, produced in clusters of five to ten and are of unusually large size.

Conrad F. Meyer. Silvery rose flowers of great size and substance and exquisite fragrance. The canes are well covered with heavy thorns and the leaves are glossy and rather thick.

Prostrata. An odd creeping form of the Rugosa family, its foliage is practically evergreen, and contrasts attractively with the reddish bark with which the prostrate branches are covered. The pure white flowers are borne in scattering clusters, are slightly fragrant and measure 2 inches in diameter, being followed by orange-red hips.

Sir Thomas Lipton. One of the finest Roses of the Rugosa type. The flowers are pure white, very double and delightfully fragrant; they are borne on long stems throughout the season, practically without intermission. It is one of the hardest and particularly adapted to western planting. Plants of any of the above varieties of Roses, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Wichuraiana Roses, Climbing and Trailing

Dorothy Perkins. A wonderfully rapid grower, the branches often growing from 10 to 15 feet in a single season. It is perfectly hardy and produces huge clusters of beautiful shell-pink flowers, with daintily crinkled petals, which remain in good form for a long period without deteriorating.

Farquhar. A splendid climbing Rose, bearing large clusters of bright pink, double flowers. The foliage is glossy, and the plant of strong growth.

W. C. Egan. One of the finest of all the climbing Wichuraiana Roses, growing with great rapidity and bearing great masses of most exquisitely dainty deep pink Roses in large clusters. By reason of its vigor it is particularly adapted to this section.

Rosa Wichuraiana. The typical Rose of the family, with white flowers, having bright golden centers and possessing the true wild Rose fragrance.

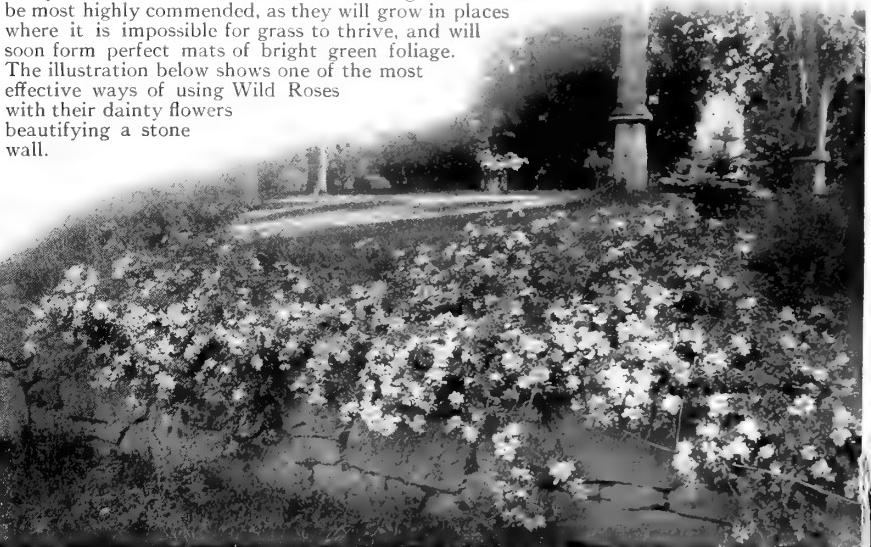
Strong, three-year plants of any of the above varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

The Dainty and Exquisite Sweet Briers

All of the Penzance Sweet Briers, in the different varieties, may be used with great satisfaction in the form of shrubs, for individual planting, or for borders to the drives or around the base of the house, as apart from the beauty of their flowers they have a distinct value in that the foliage is extremely fragrant. This suggests their use near the house. While beds of the Hybrid Perpetuals have a great and lasting beauty, there is a charm about planting the Wild or Semi-wild Roses hard to realize with the more cultivated kinds. In our list of miscellaneous Roses there are a number, the use of which is strongly suggested by their descriptions. These are all to be treated more as shrubs, rather than for the individual flowers they bear, as it is in the mass effect that their greatest beauty is brought out.

The Japanese Brier Rose and the Finest Climbers

The quaintly crinkled foliage of the Japanese Brier Roses make them extremely valuable for planting in places where their foliage will contrast with that of other deciduous shrubs, and if treated in this way, in mass planting around the house, or in beds by themselves, their unique beauty is brought out in a most pleasing manner. In addition to their picturesque foliage, the flowers they bear are among the largest and finest of the single or semi-double sorts, while the effect in late summer and early fall, when bearing the great clusters of peculiar hips, sometimes the size of small crab-apples, is fine indeed. Among the climbers there are none finer than the Wichuraiana Roses, of which the four varieties in our list are distinctive and beautiful representatives. Dorothy Perkins and W. C. Egan (the latter should be grown by every one in the vicinity of Chicago out of courtesy to the gentleman after whom it was named) are most magnificent embellishments to the porch when trained around its eaves. The single Wichuraiana, with its exquisite Wild Rose perfume, is best adapted for growing on banks where it can spread its long, slender branches and display its exquisitely dainty flowers to full perfection. This use of all the Trailing Roses is to be most highly commended, as they will grow in places where it is impossible for grass to thrive, and will soon form perfect mats of bright green foliage. The illustration below shows one of the most effective ways of using Wild Roses with their dainty flowers beautifying a stone wall.



The beauty of the Wild Rose enhanced by its surroundings



Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

Growing Apple Trees for Fruit and Ornament

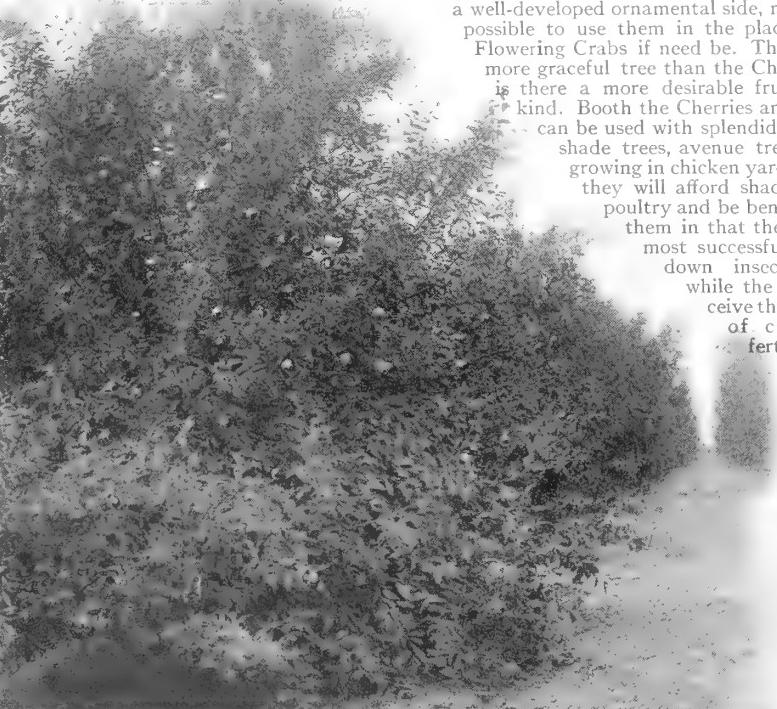
There is such a great and growing demand for Apples that they have become more than ever one of the most desirable of all American fruits, and no place is too small to permit of the planting of a few Apple trees. Our list of varieties is not large, but it contains the very best of the kinds suitable for growing in the North and Northwest, ripening as indicated in the list. For commercial Apple-growing in this section of the country no better list can be found, as from it can be selected varieties adapted to every possible local condition. Apart from the purely commercial aspect of Apple growing, there is the great satisfaction of growing this fruit for home purposes, and the home may be fully supplied from early summer until late in the winter. There is a strong ornamental side to an Apple tree which commends it to those who have not the room for shade and fruit trees as well, and planted out on the lawn it is fully as handsome as many of the trees designed only for ornamentation and shade, while in early spring its blossoms rival those of the finest flowering trees; indeed an Apple tree in full bloom forms a picture hard to excel with any flowering tree, and is worthy a place on the most pretentious lawn.

Crab Apples, Cherries and Plums

No matter how small the place, a few Crab-apple trees can be grown, and they also have a well-developed ornamental side, making it possible to use them in the place of the Flowering Crabs if need be. There is no more graceful tree than the Cherry, nor

is there a more desirable fruit of its kind. Both the Cherries and Plums can be used with splendid effect as

shade trees, avenue trees or for growing in chicken yards, where they will afford shade to the poultry and be benefited by them in that the poultry most successfully keep down insect pests, while the trees receive the benefit of constant fertilization.



Apple orchard planted with our trees

Apples

The Apple trees in the following list are arranged as nearly as possible in the season of their ripening.
1-inch diameter, \$1 each; 1½-inch diameter, \$1.50 each; 2-inch diameter, \$2

SUMMER

Lieyland Raspberry. Earliest summer Apple; will keep in perfect condition longer than any other early Apple. An early, regular and profuse bearer; very hardy; of Russian origin, rare and valuable.

Red Astrachan. Russian. Fruit round, nearly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, juicy and of decided acid flavor.

Yellow Transparent. Russian. Early and abundant bearer. Fruit of medium size, turning to pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy and subacid.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian. Medium to large; striped red; best summer cooking Apple. An upright grower, hardy, early and a good bearer.

AUTUMN

Wealthy. Fruit medium, oblate, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively subacid; very good. This variety should be in every orchard.

Jonathan. Medium to fair size; roundish, conical; skin thin and smooth, and ground clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun. Flesh white, rarely a little pinkish, tender and juicy.

Fameuse, or Snow. Deep red, with snowy white flesh. Very juicy.

WINTER

Patten's Greening. A seedling of the Oldenburg and its equal in hardness and bearing. Large, uniform in size, pleasantly acid; good cooking variety.

Northwestern Greening. A large, handsome, green Apple, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best keepers yet produced. Quality very good. A strong grower and very hardy. A good commercial variety.

Tolman. A vigorous and thrifty grower. Fruit pale yellow, firm and sweet.

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large, round, oblate skin bright yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, crisp, aromatic, subacid.

Grimes' Golden. Fruit round, medium size; flesh yellow, tender, rich, subacid; quality the best.

Senator. Fruit medium to large, fairly covered with bright red, with snowy dots. Flesh sometimes stained beneath the skin; juicy, slightly acid, well flavored. Hardy and vigorous.

King David. A strong and vigorous grower; bears freely when young. Fruit dark, rich red; an excellent keeper and very attractive.

Stayman's Winesap. Fruit medium large; skin green and yellow, handsomely striped red. Flesh yellow, firm, quality excellent; particularly juicy.

Delicious. Large to very large; yellow, well covered with red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, mildly acid.

CRAB APPLES

1-inch diameter, \$1 each; 1½-inch diameter, \$1.50 each; 2-inch diameter, \$2 each

Whitney. The best cider Crab; large and juicy.

Florence. Ripens early; fruit large, attractive, striped and mottled yellow and red. Young and prolific bearer; very desirable.

Transcendent. One of the most valuable sorts. Tree vigorous, growing to a good size, producing immense quantities of very large apples. Skin yellow, striped with red.

Cherries

1-inch diameter, \$1.25 each; 1½-inch diameter, \$2 each; 2-inch diameter, \$2.50 each

Dyehouse. A very productive sort, ripening about a week before Early Richmond. Fruit medium, with bright red skin; flesh soft, juicy and tender, of rather sprightly flavor. One of the earliest market varieties. June.

Early Richmond. Fruit of medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, of sprightly flavor, acid, and unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Exceedingly prolific. June.

Montmorency. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit large, light red, very handsome. Last of June.

English Morello. Ripens at end of Cherry season; large, dark purplish; very juicy; rich, acid flavor. Very productive and absolutely hardy in the most rigorous climate. First of August.

Plums

1-inch diameter, \$1.25 each; 1½-inch diameter, \$2 each; 2-inch diameter, \$2.50 each

America. A handsome coral-red Plum, large, glossy, firm, and of excellent quality. Tree is particularly hardy and an early and abundant bearer.

Omaha. Large, handsome fruit with bright red skin. The flesh is yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. An early and heavy bearer.

Surprise. A very large, beautiful Plum, originating in Minnesota, with dark red skin and firm flesh of excellent quality and flavor. The tree is a young and profuse bearer, especially adapted to this climate. We cannot recommend it too highly, as we feel assured it will prove to be one of the most satisfactory Plums grown either for the home or market. Our stock of trees is particularly strong, thrifty and true to name.

Pears

STANDARD PEARS

1-inch diameter, \$1 each; 1½-inch diameter, \$1.50 each; 2-inch diameter, \$2 each; 2½-inch diameter, \$3 each

Clapp's Favorite. Splendid grower, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, marbled with dull red where exposed to the sun. The flesh is fine-grained, juicy, melting and of a rich, sweet flavor. The fruit is at its best if it is picked about a week before it ripens on the tree.

Landscapes Without Waiting.- Nelson's Fruits for Immediate Effect

Standard Pears, continued

Bartlett. Popular sort, both for home use and market. Trees bear early, producing enormous crops of large, handsome fruit. Flavor delicious, very rich and juicy. One of the finest eating Pears and extra fine for canning. Should be picked before it is fully ripe.

Lincoln. Very hardy; fruit light green, turning yellow; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Excellent all-purpose Pear.

Flemish Beauty. Strong grower and good bearer. Fruit large; skin somewhat rough, pale yellow, marbled with reddish brown. Flavor sweet and melting. September and October.

Howell. Early and profusely bearing sort. Fruit large, light yellow, with red cheek. Flavor delicious. September and October.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in Pears. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon. Fruit medium size, yellow, with red cheek. Flavor rich, vinous, highly aromatic. Oct.

Kieffer. Seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough, color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy and buttery. Tree very strong, and upright, practically blight-proof. Extra-fine for canning and one of the most profitable market varieties, as it is the largest of all Pears.

King Karl. A prolific bearer of excellent quality. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, melting but firm. Good keeper.

DWARF PEARS

Smaller-growing trees, bearing full-sized fruit of the varieties named. Descriptions not given below will be found in the preceding list. Sizes and prices as follows:

1-inch diameter, \$1.25 ea.; 1½-inch diameter, \$2 ea.

Fame. Fruit large, greenish yellow, rich, buttery flavor. Particularly good market variety. Core small, with few seeds.

Duchess (Duchesse d'Angouleme). A general favorite, of large size and fine appearance. Skin dull, greenish yellow. Flesh white, very juicy and of excellent flavor.

Anjou. Large and fine, buttery and melting, with slightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Triumph. A notably profuse and early bearer; fruit large; flesh white, juicy and of agreeable flavor; an excellent shipper. Tree is strong, vigorous and hardy.

Also **Howell**, **Seckel** and **King Karl**. For descriptions, see Standard Pear trees.

Blackberries

Plants as listed below, per dozen, \$1

Eldorado. Prolific, hardy, strong grower; fruit large, excellent flavor.

Rathbun. Fruit very large, the berries are often 1½ inches long. Sweet and luscious; hardy and productive. Strong and erect, rooting at the tip like the black Raspberry.

Currants

Plants as listed below, per dozen, \$2.50

Red Cross. Prolific bearer; bush strong and vigorous. Clusters large, well-filled; berries bright red, superior quality.

White Gondouin. An excellent white; bush a good grower; fruit good flavor and quality

Gooseberries

Plants as listed below, per dozen, \$3.50

Josselyn. Vigorous, hardy, productive, nearly free from mildews. Berries tender, rich, well-flavored.

Pearl. Excellent sort; berries smooth, oval, light green. Very prolific.

Houghton. An American variety of medium size; very popular; never mildews; bushes bear abundant crops regularly; a hardy, valuable variety; berry pale red.

Smith's Improved. Strong grower, prolific bearer. Berry sweet, excellent.

Grapes

Plants as listed below, per dozen, \$3

Brighton. Red. Bunches large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Concord. Black. Early and most popular sort on the market. Large, compact bunches, with large berries. Skin tender, but firm; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious.

Diamond. White. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Early. Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunches medium, berries large; flesh pulpy, of medium quality. Planted extensively as a market sort.

Niagara. Leading white market variety. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. August.

Pocklington. Pale yellow. Large, compact bunches and large berries.

Worden. Black. A splendid large Grape of the Concord type, but earlier. Quality good to best.

Raspberries

Plants as listed below, per dozen, \$1

Cumberland. A mammoth blackcap, which loads its strong, stalky canes with fruit that outsells all others of same season. The berries are firm and ship well. For hardiness and productivity it is unequalled.

Golden Queen. Large, beautiful fruit of pale amber color. Productive and hardy.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Withstands the cold of the North successfully; produces fine crops of beautiful deep red berries; large and conical.

Loudon. Very hardy; red; firm, well-flavored. One of the best shippers among the reds.

The Value and Beauty of Pear Trees

Pear trees can be grown most successfully in small places. Indeed, they are well adapted to places where room is limited, as they are more upright in growth and do not spread so far as other trees. We have limited our list of Pear trees to those varieties we are absolutely sure will thrive and flourish in this section of the country and it has been prepared in such a way that it will be possible to select just the kinds needed. Pear trees can also be used for their ornamental qualities and make most handsome additions to the home grounds. The Dwarf Pears, particularly, are most satisfactory to use in chicken yards provided they are given sufficient head room. A Dwarf Pear tree planted with high shrubbery seems to find the most congenial surroundings, and will be as attractive both in flowers and fruit as many of the high-priced shrubs. It blooms in early spring and when bearing its great profusion of blossoms it is particularly handsome.



Grapes, Berries and Currants

Grapes are always desirable and can be grown in this section with splendid success provided the proper varieties are selected. Our list will assist in this, as it contains only those especially adapted to western cultivation, and they can be depended upon to yield big returns for the care bestowed upon them. The Grape Vine itself is much handsomer than many of the high-priced climbing vines, and while we do not suggest using it on front porches, it makes a most admirable vine for the domestic end of the house. A Currant Bush with its long clusters of brilliant red and white fruit is as handsome as any berry-bearing shrub in our list, and it can be used with wonderfully good effect either in groups of the different varieties, or interspersed with other shrubs.

The Blackberries and Raspberries can be used most satisfactorily on the boundaries of the place,

whereby judicious training and pruning they

can be grown as

practical hedges;

bearing their

fruit in such

a way that it

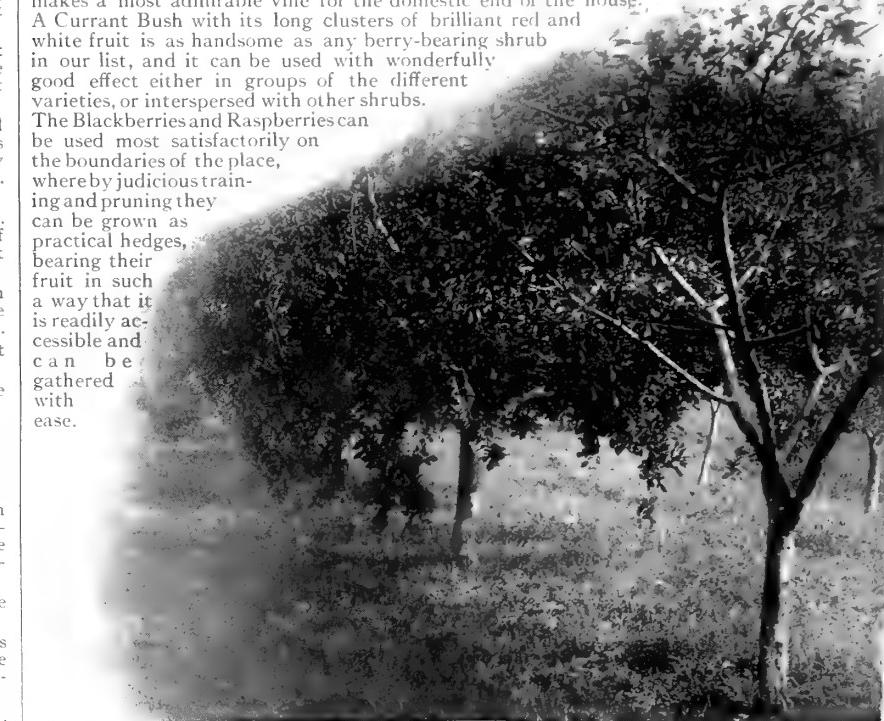
is readily ac-

cessible and

can be

gathered

with ease.



Pear orchard in full bearing

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



The dignified Adam's Needle

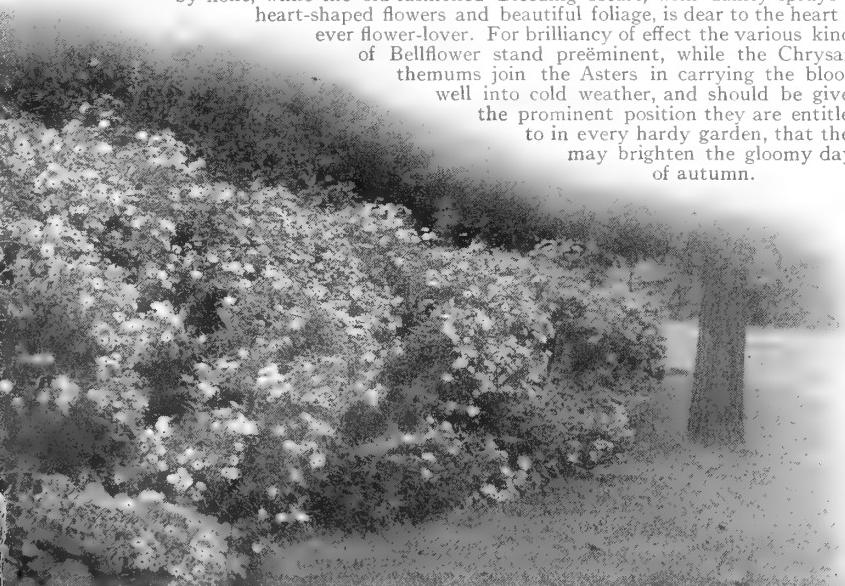
Achillea and Adam's Needle

One of the brightest of all hardy perennials is the Achillea, with peculiarly dainty foliage and handsome clusters of flowers. It grows but a foot or so high and makes a most charming border to the perennial bed. The variety called the "Pearl" continues in bloom from early spring until late in the fall, and with its pure white flowers shines out all summer through. When planted in a mass, it reminds one of a snowdrift, so intensely white are its flowers. The Crimson variety, Rosy Milfoil, is best grown as an edging to the bed.

There is a stately dignity about the Adam's Needle which commends it to all lovers of bold effects in hardy gardens. Its long, tapering foliage remains green all winter, and in July it sends up magnificent spikes of white, bell-shaped flowers which, when the plant is grown in front of a dark background of evergreens, gleam like marble statuary. A group should be placed in a commanding position on the lawn or where its long, narrow evergreen leaves will become a feature of the winter landscape. The illustration shows the remarkable beauty of this stately plant, and the manner in which the flowers are borne.

Late and Early Flowers

The hardy Asters when planted in mass in the background are full of wondrous beauty of color, and as they are the latest to bloom they make a fitting close to the gorgeous summer procession of flowers. Stokes' Aster is one of the most charming plants, and as it grows but a foot high, is fine for planting in front of the border. One of the most exquisite of the hardy plants is Baby's Breath, with the misty spray of flowers from which it derives its name. For really royal effect the Blanket Flower, with hues of dull red and tawny orange, is surpassed by none, while the old-fashioned Bleeding Heart, with dainty sprays of heart-shaped flowers and beautiful foliage, is dear to the heart of every flower-lover. For brilliancy of effect the various kinds of Bellflower stand preëminent, while the Chrysanthemums join the Asters in carrying the bloom well into cold weather, and should be given the prominent position they are entitled to in every hardy garden, that they may brighten the gloomy days of autumn.



A planting of Hardy Asters makes a glorious show in autumn

Achillea, "The Pearl." (*Achillea Ptarmica*). A medium-sized plant, with feathery foliage and double white flowers in loose clusters. 15c. ea., \$1.25 per doz.

Rosy Milfoil. (*Achillea millefolium roseum*). Crimson-flowered; more dwarf than the white. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Adam's Needle, or Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca filamentosa*). Creamy white, bell-shaped flowers in July, borne in great profusion on a magnificent stalk, 4 to 5 ft. high. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Annunciation Lily. See Madonna Lily.

New England Aster, or Michaelmas Daisy (*Aster Novae-Angliae*). A high-growing plant, with large, daisy-like, purple flowers in great showy clusters in fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Tartarian Aster (*Aster Tataricus*). Attractive purple or mauve radiant flowers in October and November. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Stokes' Aster, or Stokesia (*Stokesia cyanæa*). Large, radiant, double flowers of an exquisite shade of blue. Blooms continuously from July to October. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Avens (*Geum coccineum*). An extremely showy small plant, with handsome plumes of bright red flowers in June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*). A tall-growing plant, with small foliage and a wonderful profusion of dainty white flowers in airy clusters, creating the impression of mist enveloping the plant—whence its name. 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Beard Tongue (*Pentstemon barbatus*). A tall, erect plant, with showy spikes of curiously tipped, tubular flowers in all colors from light pink to carmine. All summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bellflower, or Carpathian Harebell (*Campanula Carpatica*). An attractive little plant, bearing wondrous clusters of bell-shaped flowers. Blooms profusely all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

White Bellflower (*Campanula Carpatica alba*). Flowers are white and extremely showy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Canterbury Bell (*Campanula medium*). The best-known of the family, with handsome spikes of large, inflated, bell-like flowers of a dainty shade of blue in June. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Peach Bells (*Campanula persicifolia*). The tallest-growing of the family, with long, peach-like foliage and spikes of flowers, white to shades of blue. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Chinese Bellflower (*Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesii*). A distinctly beautiful plant of medium height, with broad, bell-like flowers of white or blue. June to October. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia aristata*). Brilliant daisy-like flowers varying in color from yellow to deep red. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia grandiflora*). Royally colored radiant flowers of extra-large size, with the petals shading from golden yellow at the tips to deep red at the base. July to October. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*). The old-time favorite with daintily lobed foliage and sprays of pink, heart-shaped flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

California Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*). Has long sprays of nodding, heart-shaped, pale rose flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Blue Bells (*Mertensia Virginica*). A very early-blooming, medium-sized plant, with graceful, drooping clusters of dainty blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*). An erect high-growing plant, with showy bright orange flowers in flat clusters in July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*). A bright, interesting plant, growing less than a foot high, with evergreen foliage and clusters of white flowers blooming continuously. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Chamomile, or Golden Marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*). Large, golden yellow, daisy-like flowers all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

False Chamomile (*Boltonia latiscuama*). Tall, leafy plants, with showy, velvet-blue aster-like flowers in Aug. and Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Chrysanthemum, Pompon. The old, standard garden chrysanthemums from which the large fancy flowers were evolved. Among the latest flowers in the garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

American Columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*). An interesting plant, with daintily lobed foliage and odd spurred flowers of yellow and red, borne on long stems and nodding with every breath of wind in June. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japanese Columbine (*Aquilegia Haylodensis grandiflora*). Extra-large flowers, pure white; early summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Rocky Mountain Columbine (*Aquilegia carulea*). One of the handsomest of the Columbines, with large flowers of light blue and yellow, with blue sepals in June. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Golden-spurred Columbine (*Aquilegia chrysantha*). The tallest of the family, with bright yellow flowers having crimson sepals. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz.

Double White Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris flore pleno*). Double, white, spurred flowers in clusters. Blooms in June. 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Single Pink Columbine. Dainty, single, pink flowers in June. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Feathered Columbine (*Thalictrum aquilegiifolium*). A fine showy plant, with long stems, beautifully lobed foliage like that of the Columbine, and airy clusters of dainty white, feathery flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Golden Cone-Flower (*Rudbeckia fulgida*). Large, yellow, daisy-like flowers with long petals during Aug. and Sept. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*). The tallest of all perennials, bearing great masses of double, brilliant golden yellow flowers on long stems. Increases very rapidly. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lemon Cone-Flower (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*). Grows to good height with lemon-yellow flowers, having purple centers. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz.

Newman's Cone-Flower (*Rudbeckia Newmanii*). Semi-double flowers of orange-yellow with purplish brown centers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Purple Cone-Flower (*Echinacea purpurea*). Extremely large, flesh-color, crimson and purple ray flowers with purple cone-shaped disk. All summer and early fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Coral Bells, or Crimson Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*). Heart-shaped leaves and small, bell-shaped, bright red flowers in slender clusters. Blooms from early spring to fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Plants for Immediate Effect

English Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). A dainty little border plant with a wonderful profusion of small, double flowers, white, pink and variegated. Blooms all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Broad-leaved Day Lily (*Funkia ovata*). Large, broad leaves and spike of lily-like flowers on long stems. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Japanese Day Lily (*Funkia Japonica*). Has broad-ribbed leaves and pale lilac, bell-shaped flowers in long spikes. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Narrow-leaved Day Lily (*Funkia Japonica undulata*). Flowers pale lilac, dainty and attractive. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Siebold's Day Lily (*Funkia Sieboldiana*). Metallic blue, broad-ribbed foliage and waxy white, fragrant flowers in clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

All the Day Lilies bloom in July and August.

False Dragonhead (*Physostegia Virginiana*). A high-growing plant with spike-like clusters of rosy pink flowers in August. 25 cts. ea., \$2 per doz.

Flax (*Linum perenne*). A tall, branching plant, with rather small, saucer-shaped azure-blue flowers. All summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*). The well-known plant of dwarf, spreading habit, bearing a profusion of dainty, blue flowers in May. 6 to 12 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). Magnificent plants, growing to large size, with broad foliage and handsome spikes of purple, deep-throated flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large-flowered Foxglove (*Digitalis ambigua*). Extra-large yellowish flowers flecked with brown, borne in splendid spike-like clusters. July and Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove (*Digitalis gloxiniflora*). Most striking individual flowers of all, mottled with purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Giant Daisy (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*). A strong, vigorous-growing perennial, forming a high bush, bearing a profusion of immense, daisy-like flowers in great masses. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Globe Flower (*Trollius Europaeus*). Large, lemon-yellow, globe-shaped flowers in July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Globe Thistle (*Echinops Ritro*). A tall, thistle-like plant, with small blue flowers in a globe-like cluster. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Goldenrod (*Solidago Canadensis*). A tall-growing plant with magnificent curving plumes of golden flowers in fall. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

False Pampas Grass (*Eulalia Japonica*). A graceful, ornamental plant growing in clumps with long, narrow green leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Ornamental Grass (*Eulalia gracillima*). Smaller, with narrow leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Striped Grass (*Eulalia Japonica variegata*). Long leaves, striped white, dark and light green, lengthwise. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Plume Grass (*Erianthus Ravennae*). A tall, grass with handsome plumes. 25 cts. ea., \$2 per doz.

Zebra Grass (*Eulalia zebra*). Long, narrow leaves, striped crosswise with creamy white, 4 to 5 ft. high. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*). Tall, showy plants, with magnificent, large white flowers having bright crimson centers, blooming from August to October. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus militaris*). Handsome plants with shield-shaped leaves and extra-large pink flowers with purple center. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz.

Hollyhock (*Althaea rosea*). The most majestic of all perennials, with magnificent spikes of large, round flowers in all shades from white and yellow to deep red. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Indigo (*Baptisia australis*). Extremely showy plant of good size with indigo-blue flowers in June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*). A low-growing, dainty plant, with blue flowers, tipped with orange. Early spring. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Fleur-de-Lis, or German Iris (*Iris Germanica*).

One of the most interesting of all perennials with magnificent flowers in all colors. Has broad, lance-like foliage, and the wonderful flowers are produced on long stalks. The named varieties following are the cream of the many splendid kinds now obtainable. May and June.

Black Prince. Dark purple.

Celeste. Satiny blue.

Honorable. Golden yellow.

Madame Chereau. White, blue margin.

Mozart. Crimson.

Purple Queen. Violet-purple.

Sans Souci. Bright golden yellow.

Fine strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. in one or assorted varieties.

Florentine Iris (*Iris Florentina*). A charming variety with white flowers shaded with lavender, in May. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japan Iris (*Iris levigata*, or *Kamptferi*). The most gorgeous of all the Irises, with large, flat flowers of three or six petals in all colors of the spectrum, veined, splotched and striped in a bewildering manner. Blooms in July after the German Iris is through. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pallida Iris (*Iris speciosa*). The tallest of the family with large, light blue flowers; late. 35 cts each, \$3 per doz.

European Dwarf Iris (*Iris pumila*). A low-growing variety with flowers in shades of yellow, lilac and purple. April. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

American Dwarf Iris (*Iris verna*). Low-growing, with deep violet flowers having a yellow center. Early spring. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Jupiter's Flower (*Agrostemma Flos-Jovis*). A unique and attractive plant with small pink flowers in dense clusters in June. 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

Larkspur, Kelway's Hybrids (*Delphinium hybridum*). One of the very tall border plants with glorious spikes of white and blue spurred flowers. A most showy and handsome perennial. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Showy Larkspur (*Delphinium formosum*). The largest variety, with showy blue flowers in long, erect spikes. All summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Siberian Larkspur (*Delphinium Chinense*). Flowers vary from blue to white in slender, upright clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Leopard Flower, or Blackberry Lily (*Pandanus Chinensis*). An old-time favorite, growing to good height and bearing showy, spotted orange, lily-like flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Double Orange Lily. (*Hemerocallis fulva Kwanson*). An exceedingly graceful plant, with long, narrow foliage and very high stems bearing lily-like flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Columbines and Foxgloves

The various kinds of Columbine with their peculiarly spurred flowers of dainty colors are worthy of a prominent place in every garden, and should be planted where they can be allowed to swing and sway on their long, delicate stems. The Rocky Mountain Columbine, the state flower of Colorado, is one of the finest in the list, and makes a most beautiful show when planted in mass. The only appropriate place for the growing of the Foxglove is in the background of the perennial border, as its long spikes of tubular flowers rise like slender spires to the height of a man.

Golden Glow and Forget-me-nots

One of the most distinguished members of the radiant flowers is the Cone Flower, with handsome yellow blossoms making one of the brightest spots in the garden. The Golden Glow should be planted in the background where by the brilliancy of its flowers it will show how well it deserves its name. For planting at the base of the porch or in corners, the various kinds of Day Lily are most appropriate and make a beautiful show with handsome spikes of intensely fragrant lily-like flowers, surmounting the peculiar, broad foliage. A dainty little flower for edging is the English Daisy, while the Coral Bells, with bright red flowers, make a charming contrast to it. The Hollyhock, with its magnificent spires of brilliant flowers, belongs in the background and a group of them planted in front of dark evergreens makes a most magnificent sight. For mass planting the Hibiscus is one of the finest in the list, while to give variety to the planting the different varieties of Ornamental Grass are most effective. The Goldenrod vies with the Aster during the cold days of fall, while the Globe Flower and Globe Thistle are attractive by reason of their odd flowers. The dainty little Forget-me-not, which every one knows and loves, is a most charming plant for edging the perennial bed, or planting between spring-blooming bulbs as a ground cover, to enhance their beauty.

The stately Larkspur



The Columbine, with its quaint flowers nodding on long stems

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

Magnificent Iris and Larkspur

Of all the hardy plants there is none which gives such magnificent returns as the various kinds of Iris, and while some varieties bloom very early, the different kinds keep up a succession of bloom until July, when the Japanese Iris, with its gorgeous burst of color and odd-shaped flowers, seems to dominate the garden and compel attention. While the Iris is generally considered a moisture-loving plant all of the varieties do well in ordinary garden soil. The Larkspur is another old favorite, which can be depended upon for the necessary touch of blue, and with its magnificent spikes of dainty flowers, ranging from the deepest, darkest blue to white, it makes a most harmonious effect when planted in the background of the hardy border. Of the Lilies, the old-fashioned White Madonna Lily is perhaps the best known and, when planted where its magnificent clusters of beautiful white flowers will have a background of dark evergreens, it is most impressive and beautiful. For shady corners, where the ground is apt to be damp, the Lily-of-the-Valley is best adapted, and as it spreads very rapidly it does not take long for one to have a splendid bed of these dainty, fragrant flowers, reaching up above the broad foliage in long, nodding sprays.

The tall spikes of Foxglove

Ground Covers and Mixed Beds

For a ground cover where grass will not grow, the Blue Myrtle spreads very rapidly, soon forming a thick mass of dark, green foliage surmounted by dainty blue flowers, which are among the first to bloom in the spring. All the hardy perennials bring out their beauty when planted in mass, each kind by itself, but the different varieties will make a splendid mixed border, and will keep up from early in the spring until late in the fall a continuous succession of bloom. Some of them, like the Peppermint, with purple flowers, fill the air with perfume. The Leopard Flower, after the blossoms disappear in August, keeps up its attractiveness by its peculiar black seeds, and the Maltese Cross, or Lychnis, with its intensely white or vivid scarlet flowers, shines out with wondrous brilliancy in contrast with its foliage. With the many splendid kinds of hardy flowers in our list it is possible so to arrange the perennial border that each plant shall have appropriate setting, good contrast of color and, by their various periods of bloom, be able to keep up a continuous succession of flowers from the very earliest days of spring until the first flurries of snow herald the approach of winter.



The Iris is one of the most fascinating of hardy flowers

Late-flowering Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis Thunbergii*). Long, arching foliage and very high stems, with clear yellow fragrant and attractive flowers in midsummer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*). Fragrant, bright yellow Lilies on long stems surmounting clumps of long, leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Madonna, or Annunciation Lily (*Lilium candidum*). The old-fashioned garden Lily, borne in clusters on long, leafy stems. Flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. 25c ea., \$2 per doz.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). Gracefully drooping clusters of dainty white, bell-like flowers of exquisite fragrance. Foliage broad-oval. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Loosestrife (*Lythrum roseum superbum*). Stately erect plants of good height, with willow-like foliage and splendid long, arching, sprays of rose-colored flowers. One of the most showy of perennials blooming in July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*). A well-known old-time plant, with five-petaled flowers ranging from rose to white. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Rose Mallow. See *Hibiscus militaris*.

Maltese Cross (*Lychnis Chalcedonica*). Clusters of white or scarlet flowers, with four petals resembling in shape a maltese cross. Blooms in May. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Marguerite, Golden. See Chamomile.

Moss Pink. See *Phlox subulata purpurea*.

Blue, or Trailing Myrtle (*Vinca minor*). Periwinkle. A trailing plant, with glossy evergreen leaves and dainty blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Old Man. See Southernwood.

Orris Root. See Florentine Iris.

Oswego Balm (*Monarda didyma*). An extremely showy, large plant, with strong, upright stems carrying compact clusters of odd-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers from July to September. Has delightfully fragrant foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Ox-Eye (*Heliopsis levis*). A tall-growing, showy plant, bearing in autumn a great profusion of brilliant yellow sunflower-like flowers on long stems. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Peach Bells. See Campanula.

Peony (*Paeonia officinalis*). The most wonderful of all Hardy Perennial plants, which have been so much improved in late years that it is almost impossible to identify the gorgeous flowers of all shades of white, pink, flesh, rose and crimson with the "pineys" of the old-time gardens. We have separated our list into two parts, the first containing the old, early-blooming kinds, and the second, named varieties of all imaginable Peony colors. We have carefully propagated these so that they are absolutely true to name, and will be valuable aids in producing immediate effect in the hardy garden.

Old-fashioned Peonies

Alba (white), **Rosea** (pink), **Rubra** (red).

1-year-old plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.; 2-year-old plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; large clumps, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per doz., in one variety or assorted.

NAMED VARIETIES

A short list, containing the very best of modern Peonies in strong, vigorous roots that will be sure to bloom the first year after planting.

Candidissima. White, with yellow center.
Chinensis alba. White.

Cuprea superba. Pink, soft flesh center.

Delicatissima. Delicate pink, sweet-scented.

Duke of Wellington. Light primrose.

Festiva maxima. White, flaked with carmine.

Golden Harvest. Creamy pink, dark in center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Soft pink, with rose center.

Louis Van Houtte. Cherry-red; very brilliant.

Marechal de Macmahon. Violet-red.

Marie Lemoine. Sulphur-white. Very late.

Modele de Perfection. Flesh-pink.

Mont Blanc. Pure white; extra large.

Pottsi plena. Delicate peach; large flower.

Purpurea superba. Dark red; very large.

Queen Victoria. Pure white, creamy center.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Deep crimson.

Roem Von Boskoop. Lilac-rose; extra large.

Sea Foam. Creamy white; very double.

Sulphurea alba. White, yellow center.

1-year-old plants 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-year-old plants, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; large clumps, \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz., in one variety or assorted.

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*). A fast-spreading plant of small size, with erect spikes of small purple flowers. From its fragrant leaves is distilled the oil of peppermint. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*). A fast-growing plant, with very fragrant leaves and long spikes of light purple flowers arranged in whorls around the stem. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Periwinkle. See Myrtle.

Hardy, or Garden Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*). One of the favorites of long ago, in which great improvement has been made by cultivation. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color from a crimson so deep that it is almost black, to pure, glistening white, some of them being marked and tinged most beautifully. The list following contains the very best of all the varieties, and will keep up a succession of bloom from early summer to fall, the early varieties blooming the second time if the first flower-heads are cut off when faded.

Artabon. Bright pink. Medium height.

Boule de Feu. Brilliant cherry-red. Dwarf.

Charles Darwin. Bright salmon-pink. Tall.

Coquelicot. Bright scarlet. Dwarf.

Caizanne. Pure white. Medium height.

Eclaireur. Deep carmine-rose, lighter center, often spotted with white. Tall.

Elias Tegnor. Pink, with white eye. Medium.

Embarrassment. Deep rose-pink; Medium.

Enchantress. Deep rose-pink. Medium.

Eugene Verdier. Deep lilac to purple, dark eye. Dwarf.

E. C. Von Lassburg. Pure white; vigorous. Tall.

Henri Murger. Pure white. Medium.

Mahdi. Bright purple. Tall.

Le Soleil. Brilliant china-rose. Medium.

L'Esperance. Light lavender-pink. Large white center. Dwarf.

Evenement. Bright soft pink. Dwarf.

Lord Raleigh. Deep reddish violet. Dwarf.

Lumineaux. Light red, crimson eye. Tall.

Madam O. Langier. Geranium-red; crimson-eye. Tall.

Mataador. Bright orange-red. Medium height.

Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Plants for Immediate Effect

Phlox, continued

Miss Lingard. White; small red eye. Tall.
Miss Stevenson. Deep pink, crimson eye. Medium height.

Moonlight. White, suffused with pink. Medium. **Ornament.** Bright pink. Tall.

Queen. Dwarf. Pure white. Tall.

Richard Wallace. White, violet eye. Tall.

Sir E. Landseer. Rich salmon, crimson eye. Tall. Any of the above varieties, strong, vigorous plants, 2-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; large clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*). A low-growing, fast-spreading plant, covering large spaces in a short time with its small, mottled, evergreen foliage, and wondrous profusion of small flowers. In three colors, as follows:

Atropurpurea (purple), **Nelsoni** (white), **Rosea** (pink), at 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., in one variety or assorted.

Wild Sweet William (*Phlox maculata*). Lower-growing than the Garden Phlox, with great clusters of brilliant crimson flowers. 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Pink, Hardy or Scotch (*Dianthus plumarius*). A charming garden plant, about a foot high, a bewildering profusion of fragrant flowers with delicately cut petals and ranging in color from purple and crimson to pink and white, in May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Plume Poppy (*Bocconia cordata*). A fine, stately plant growing to large size with large, handsomely lobed foliage and showy clusters of feathery flowers, producing the effect of brilliant plumes. Blooms in July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Iceland Poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*). Among the best-known of the old familiar Poppies, with tufts of handsomely cleft foliage and large, single, yellow flowers of dainty texture. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Oriental Poppy (*Papaver orientale*). The most brilliant and splendid object in the garden with large, coarse, deeply cut foliage and gorgeous flowers, 6 inches or more in diameter, of the most intense dazzling scarlet, each petal having a velvety black blotch at its base. Blooms in May and June. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Poppy Mallow (*Callirhoe involucrata*). An interesting, showy plant of low growth and prostrate stems, with rosy crimson, large flowers borne freely all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Pyrethrum (*Chrysanthemum*, or *Pyrethrum coccineum*). Exceedingly attractive plants, with beautifully cut, feathery foliage and handsome, large, daisy-like flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Ragged Robin (*Lysichiton viscaria*). An interesting little plant with compact clusters of small pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Red-Hot-Poker (*Tritoma uvaria*). A showy, effective plant, with long, lance-like foliage in tufts, out of which ascend great spikes of glowing crimson and yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rockcress (*Arabis alpina*). A dwarf, creeping plant, bearing great quantities of small white flowers in April. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Rosy Milfoil. See Achillea.

Blue Sage (*Salvia azurea grandiflora*). A distinctly ornamental plant of medium height, with large, handsome, curiously lipped, tubular flowers of a delightful shade of blue, varying to white. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Sea Holly (*Eryngium amethystinum*). Odd, thistle-like plants, with blue and purplish stems, and blue tassel-like heads of flowers. Striking and picturesque. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sea Lavender (*Statice latifolia*). A strong-growing, medium-sized plant, with funnel-shaped, dainty blue flowers in large, spreading clusters. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Wild Senna. *Cassia Marylandica*. An attractive plant of medium weight, with beautifully cut foliage and loose clusters of showy yellow flowers in July. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Shasta Daisy. *Chrysanthemum maximum*. A strong-growing, vigorous plant of good size with stiff, erect stems surmounted by immense daisy-like flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

White Snakeroot. *Eupatorium ageratoides*. A much-branched plant of medium height bearing loose clusters of dainty white fuzzy flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Sneeze-weed. *Helenium Bigelovii*. An interesting plant of medium height, bearing a profusion of quaint, radiant flowers with broad, yellow petals. Blooms in August. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Southernwood. *Artemisia abrotanum*. A high-growing shrubby plant, with fragrant foliage and large, loose clusters of yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Speedwell. *Veronica spicata*. A medium-sized, upright plant with bright pink or blue flowers, in long, dense clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Spirea. *Spiraea palmata*. An effective medium-sized plant with handsomely cut, palmate foliage and splendid flat clusters of bright pink flowers held up well above the leaves on long, stiff stems. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Stonecrop. *Sedum Aizoon*. A dwarf-growing, creeping plant with peculiar, thick leaves and clusters of bright yellow flowers in August. A favorite of old-time gardens. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Double Hardy Sunflower. *Helianthus multiflorus*. A high-growing perennial with rather heavy foliage and a profusion of large, double sunflowers in July and August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Sweet William. *Dianthus barbatus*. One of the best known plants of low growth, with large tufts of daintily cut-flowers, much like small pinks, in all colors. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Wild Sweet William. See *Phlox maculata*.

Tickseed. *Coreopsis grandiflora*. A showy, medium-sized plant with great numbers of single yellow radiant flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lance-leaved Tickseed. *Coreopsis lanceolata*. A particularly effective plant with long narrow foliage and brilliant yellow ray, flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Wake Robin. *Trillium grandiflorum*. One of the earliest of all spring-blooming plants with large leaves and handsome, three-petaled flowers of a pure shining white. March and April. 35c. ea., \$3 per doz.

Canadian Windflower. *Anemone Canadensis*, or *Pennsylvanica*. An exquisitely handsome low-growing plant, with dainty, white, five-petaled flowers in late fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japanese Windflower. *Anemone Japonica*, var. *Whirlwind*. The most beautiful of all Anemones with large, pure white, semi-double flowers blooming in the greatest profusion from September to heavy frost. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

The Queen of all Perennials

There never was an old-time garden which did not have the Peony as one of its chief attractions. This queen of garden flowers never fails to produce a wealth of blossoms, nearly all of which are fragrant, colors varying from deepest crimson to pure white. It rivals the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. The flowers of some of the newer sorts attain gigantic proportions, often measuring seven or eight inches in diameter, with stems two and one-half to three feet in length and sufficiently strong to support the blooms. Peonies should be planted in masses, with their colors separate, in order to get the best possible effect, but lend themselves to any form of gardening and grow to perfection in ordinary garden soil.

Another hardy plant which has been wonderfully improved of late years is the Phlox, which is, without doubt, one of the most satisfactory of all flowers of this kind. It ranges in color from pure white to the deepest red, and is sometimes variegated. Its greatest beauty is brought out when planted in beds by itself. One of the greatest among its good qualities is its long-continuing period of bloom, as the early varieties can be kept in bloom for a long period by pinching off the flower-heads as they fade.



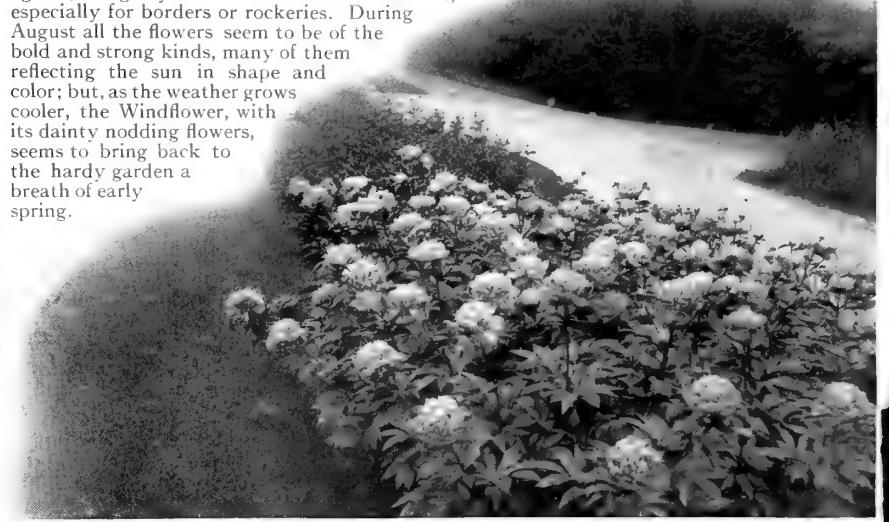
Splendid flowers of Hardy Phlox

Odd Effects in the Hardy Garden

Most peculiar effects can be created by the use of the Red-Hot-Poker, which sends up great spikes of crimson, red and orange flowers, suggesting the utensil giving it its name, while the Oriental Poppy is one of the most gorgeous in coloring of all the garden flowers. The Shasta Daisy, when grown in a clump, its broad ray flowers like magnified field Daisies, is one of the most attractive of midsummer flowers; makes splendid edgings for the perennial border. One of the most popular of the old-time flowers was Sweet William, with its splendid flat clusters of white, pink, crimson and mottled flowers. It multiplies rapidly and forms splendid edging for the perennial border. An exquisitely beautiful flower, good for keeping up the succession of bloom in the garden, is the Pyrethrum in all colors, and the various kinds of Tickseed become very prominent when bearing their great crops of sunny flowers. For odd effects the Stonecrop, with its thick blue foliage and bright yellow flowers is most valuable, especially for borders or rockeries. During

August all the flowers seem to be of the bold and strong kinds, many of them reflecting the sun in shape and color; but, as the weather grows cooler, the Windflower, with its dainty nodding flowers,

seems to bring back to the hardy garden a breath of early spring.



The most magnificent of all perennials, the Peonies

Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago



has been set apart for a brief summary of these.

First of all, it is important to plan the planting on paper. Many mistakes may be avoided by the proper plotting of diagrams. Draw your plans to provide a place for each tree, shrub or plant that you propose to put out, and be sure that all are located to give the best effect *before* you proceed to make the plan a permanent thing by its transfer to your grounds.

Contrast is the first essential in landscape making. "An open lawn and a heavy border planting" have come to be known, therefore, as elements which cannot be dispensed with. Many estates which would otherwise be beautiful lack the necessary contrast because the grounds are "all cluttered up" with collections of many kinds of trees and shrubs planted haphazard. In successful landscape planting simplicity of effect is always desirable. It is far better to have too few than too many decorative features. Use will tell what to accept and what to reject. Nothing that is absolutely useless can be in good taste.

There should be constant effort to develop pleasing effects and to shut off jarring features of the landscape. If properly done, the planting will serve to frame and make prominent the most attractive views or vistas, soften the hard lines of architecture and adorn barren spaces; the sky lines will be broken and shadows thrown on roof and wall by judicious arrangement of tall trees. Shrubs massed around the house will soften foundation lines; they are also of much value to screen the grounds, for any purpose. It is desirable to select shrubs for screens which also please with their foliage and blossoms.

Grades must be considered from the aesthetic as well as from the practical side. The chief utilitarian purpose is to carry the rain and melting snow away from the house, walks and drives. Care must be exercised to prevent water from forming into ponds on the lawn. There should be drop enough to shed the water but not enough to interfere with the formation of the plateau on which the house rests. The grading must be considered in its relation to the house and the grounds, so that the general effect is one of unity and formality. The ground should slope gradually away from the buildings, never dropping so abruptly that it forms an unnatural angle.

Walks and drives should not be unnecessarily indirect. One point to another where actual travel will occur.

A Few Principles of Landscape Making

In landscape work each space demands individual treatment—it is impossible for a work of this character, therefore, to tell you just how your grounds should be treated. There are certain fundamental principles which have greater or less application in almost every instance, however, and this page

boundary of the lawn is usually a walk or drive. Here the best effect is attained by grading on a horizontal line on a tangent to the road. To give enduring satisfaction, a lawn must have fertile soil cultivated deeply and overhauled thoroughly before the seed is sown.

If the lawn is started on ground properly prepared, it will take root deeply, be free from weeds and improve from year to year.

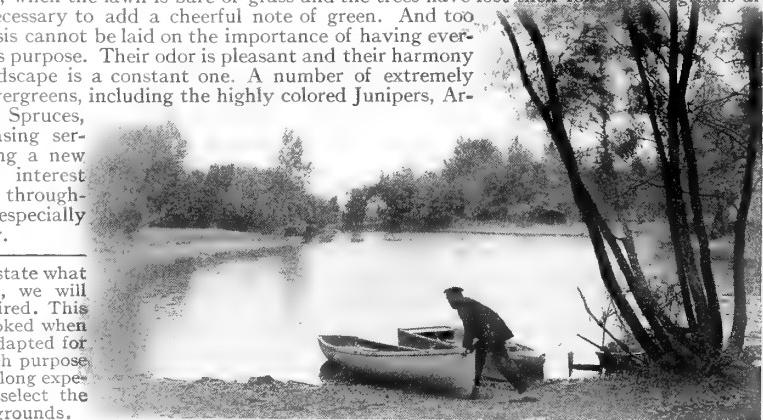
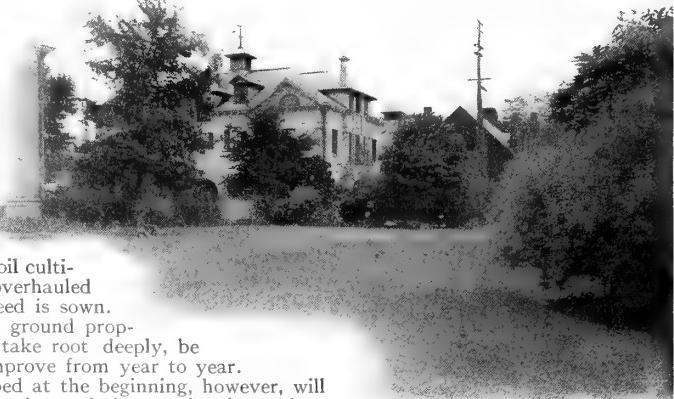
One which is handicapped at the beginning, however, will become brown in hot weather and give continual trouble.

Constantly keep in mind the necessity of preserving harmony between each individual feature of the vista and the landscape as a whole. After you have determined where you will plant and the objects to be attained, the question of what to plant will arise. Place at salient points strong clumps of such plants as are suited to each situation, and around those group other varieties which harmonize with them, or, by contrast, act as a foil to them. In selecting a tree for any given situation, one should keep in mind the appearance that it will present when grown to maturity. Trees of the same family vary as much in their characteristics as persons of the same family, yet each family of trees has its characteristic form and habit of growth. The Elm, the Maple and the Willow, can readily be recognized at any time of the year. Several trees may be placed in a group, rather close together, and thinned out from time to time, leaving only the best ones to attain full size. Nature plants trees so close together that their branches interweave, and it is hardly possible to improve on her plans.

It is now established that there can be no completely successful scheme of outdoor decoration which does not include shrubbery. The landscape composed only of trees is lacking in an essential element. Shrubs may be used as factors in a general landscape, or for the beauty of the individual specimens. Planted in masses, hedges and clumps, they serve a distinct purpose. A single shrub best displays the individual beauty of the type, and, if placed near the margin of a lawn with a group of shrubbery as the background, it will attain the maximum of attractiveness. Of the hundreds of hardy shrubs, every one will add beauty to the landscape when planted in proper surroundings. A hedge suited in height and foliage to the trees and shrubs of the immediate landscape often adds a finishing touch of harmony and beauty which cannot be secured otherwise. In the winter, when the lawn is bare of grass and the trees have lost their foliage, evergreens are absolutely necessary to add a cheerful note of green. And too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of having evergreens for this purpose. Their odor is pleasant and their harmony with the landscape is a constant one. A number of extremely decorative evergreens, including the highly colored Junipers, Arborvitae and Spruces, are of increasing service, imparting a new and pleasing interest to the garden throughout the year, especially in the winter.

They should lead from The architectural style of the building which they approach should largely determine whether they are laid out in straight lines or curves. The outer

In sending us your orders, if you will state what purpose the plants are intended to fill, we will select suitable individuals of the kinds desired. This is important, and should not be overlooked when ordering. Many trees are equally well adapted for street planting and for the lawn, but each purpose requires different sizes and shapes. Our long experience in landscape work enables us to select the very best sizes and shapes for the home grounds.



Landscapes Without Waiting - Nelson's Trees for Immediate Effect

History of Nelson's Nurseries

Glen View Nurseries were established as a direct consequence of the need for fine, large and well-developed trees and shrubs. This need, as in evidence in the vicinity of Chicago, was apparent to Mr. Swain

Nelson, the father of the present officers of Swain Nelson & Sons Company, as early as

1854. His training in landscape

gardening, as practiced in Europe, was all along the usual lines of "slow but sure" planting—setting out small trees and waiting patiently for them to attain size.

In America, Mr. Nelson found conditions so different, however, with such a general desire on the part of the public to have beautiful grounds without

the usual tedious delays that he was encouraged to devote his energy wholly to the idea of Landscapes Without Waiting. He endeavored to secure from established nurseries their largest and best-developed plants, and even went to the woods for forest trees, to use instead of the customary nursery saplings, but these methods presented many difficulties.

Nurseries which happened to have a few large specimen trees had not transplanted them and cultivated them sufficiently to enable Mr. Nelson to secure the best results in his work. Nor did they have a large number of kinds to select from. Trees from the woods were of uncertain vigor in many cases and could not be depended upon to live; some of the most desirable sorts were not to be found in the forests. These discouragements led to the establishment of a nursery of their own by Mr. Nelson and his sons.

After thorough investigation, Glen View was selected as the place best suited, of any of the available locations in the neighborhood of Chicago, for growing plants into large and well-developed specimens. The rolling farm lands amid which Glen View Nurseries were established are among the most productive of any to be found in the United States.

By careful selection of the best-known trees and shrubs, and patiently testing for several years a number of sorts which promised well, they succeeded in acquiring an unusually large assort-

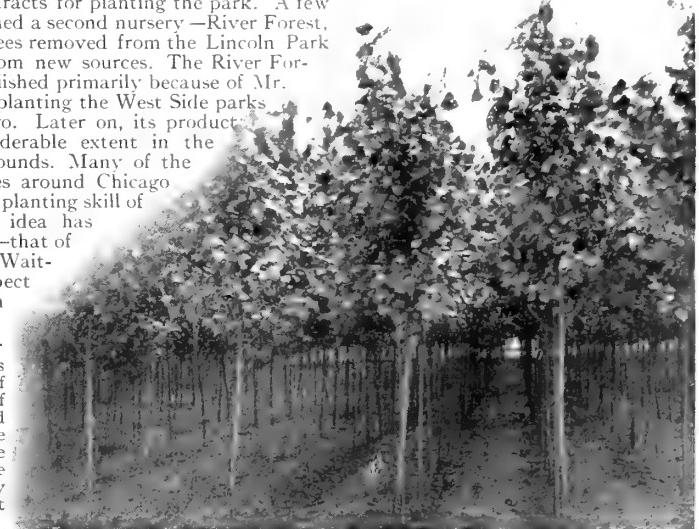
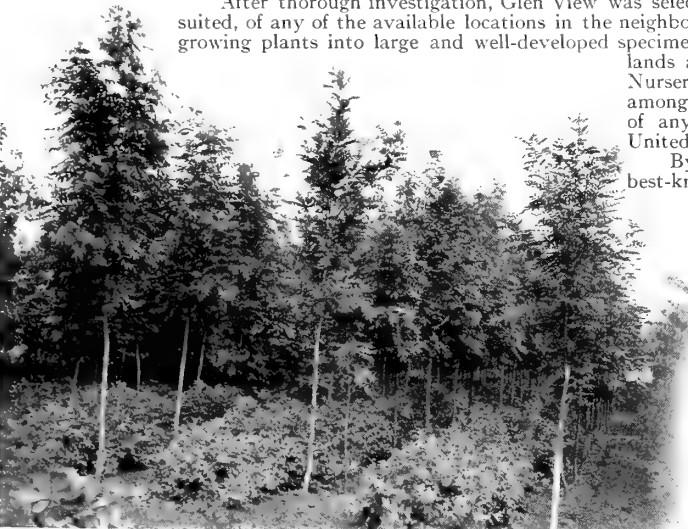
ment of kinds suitable for planting in the great middle West. By frequent transplanting, careful cultivation, proper pruning and, above all, placing the plants far enough apart to avoid crowding, a new and splendid quality of trees and shrubs was attained. With such material to select from, it was at last possible to realize their father's early dream—Landscapes Without Waiting.

After having been engaged in business in Chicago for more than ten years, in 1864, Mr. Swain Nelson was awarded the contract for constructing Lincoln Park. One of his first steps was to rent property adjoining the park on which to establish a nursery. In those days there were no landscape nurseries in America, so he imported from England and Scotland large numbers of Elms, Maples, Lindens and other shade trees. The product of this nursery was for many years used exclusively in the planting of Lincoln Park.

Mr. Swain Nelson recalls that at the time of the great Chicago fire many hundred families found refuge in his nursery, the leaves of the trees offering them their only protection from the elements. In the earlier years of the park construction work, he recalls having moved quite a large number of Ash and other trees from where the lagoons were dug. These were planted in other parts of the park and many are growing and still flourishing today. The moving of these large trees was successful, and Mr. Nelson soon hauled in other specimens of similar size from the woods in the vicinity—undoubtedly the first large trees in America to be moved and used for ornamental planting.

The product of Mr. Nelson's nursery adjoining Lincoln Park was used exclusively in the completion of his contracts for planting the park. A few years later he established a second nursery—River Forest, stocked partly with trees removed from the Lincoln Park nursery and partly from new sources. The River Forest nursery was established primarily because of Mr. Nelson's contract for planting the West Side parks for the city of Chicago. Later on, its product was used to a considerable extent in the planting of private grounds. Many of the most attractive estates around Chicago bear testimony to the planting skill of Swain Nelson. The idea has always been the same—that of Landscapes Without Waiting. It is in this respect that we differ from the average nursery.

The pictures on this and the opposite pages show striking evidence of the high quality of our trees. The four views on page 30 are of home grounds planted and landscapes created in a short period of time by the use of our large trees and shrubs, while those on this page are reproductions of photographs of some of the splendid specimen trees growing in our nursery for the purpose of making Landscapes Without Waiting.



Swain Nelson & Sons Company, Glen View Nurseries, Chicago

Cost of Landscape Making and Material

We are prepared to undertake Landscape constructions work, grading and seeding of Lawns, construction of Walks and Drives and other similar work on a percentage basis. Upon application we will submit a carefully prepared Cost Estimate based on current prices of labor and material. Should the actual cost of the work exceed our Cost Estimate, the excess may be deducted from our commission. If, on the other hand, it is less than our estimate, our commission will be computed only on the actual cost. We furnish detailed statements with vouchers each week during the progress of operations, and the owner is at liberty to discontinue the work at any time. Our commission is 15 per cent, which, on a \$500 expenditure, would amount to \$75, or, on a \$1,000 operation, to \$150.

The prices in this catalogue, are for plants dug and ready to pack at the nursery. We will carefully pack them in boxes or straw bales, charging only for the cost of the packing except when the remittance in full accompanies the order; in which case we will make no charge for the packing. We will deliver by wagon to points within hauling distance of our nursery for the actual cost of the time of the teams employed. If desired, we will, for a reasonable additional charge, deliver and plant the trees, shrubs and plants ordered, and also guarantee them to live for two years.

Our stock is not high-priced, size and strength of specimens considered. This you can readily determine by comparison of our sizes and prices with those quoted in the average nursery catalogue. An Elm tree 2 inches in diameter, eight or nine years old, transplanted three times, cultivated and pruned each year, we sell for \$1.66, by the dozen. A shrub 4 feet high, four or five years old, transplanted two or three times, cultivated and trimmed every year, we sell for 50 cts. Such care given trees and plants while in the nursery represents an investment on our part that of course must be reckoned with in making our quotations. The value is in the stock, however.

A cordial invitation is extended to every reader of "Landscapes Without Waiting" who may find it possible to do so, to visit Glen View Nurseries and personally select trees, shrubs and plants for their needs. Our offices in the Marquette Building are convenient to the business center of Chicago and to most of the hotels of the city.

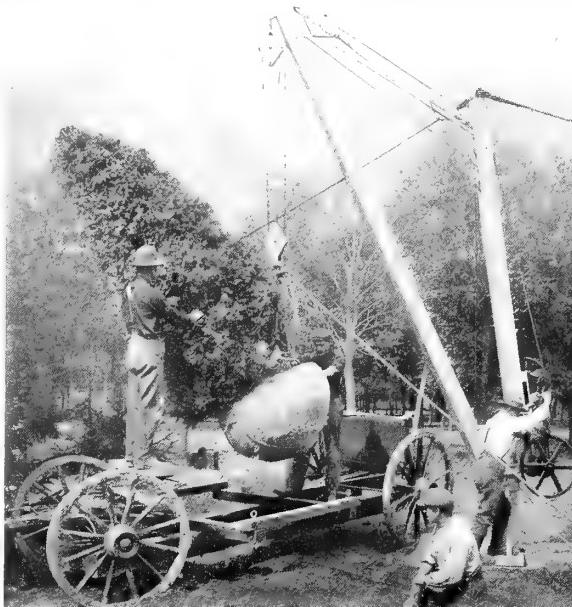
We wish to call particular attention to the list of prominent purchasers given below. Each person whose name is included in this list had previously favored us with orders. We flatter ourselves that continued patronage may be accepted as evidence of satisfaction with our business methods and with the goods that we supply.

Digging an Arborvitae for transplanting

A FEW PERSONS OF PROMINENCE PURCHASING FROM US LAST YEAR AFTER DEALING WITH US IN FORMER YEARS

Mr. SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 Mr. J. OGDEN ARMOUR, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Mr. A. C. BARTLETT, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 Mr. C. H. BERRYMAN, Lexington, Kentucky.
 Mr. D. H. BURNHAM, Evanston, Illinois.
 Mr. E. S. BURKE, JR., Wickliffe, Ohio. Andrew Auten, Landscape Architect.
 Mr. W. B. CONKEY, Hammond, Indiana.
 Mr. AVERY COONLEY, Riverside, Illinois. Townsend & Fleming, Landscape Architects.
 Mr. W. J. CHALMERS, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 Mrs. C. H. DEERE, Moline, Illinois.
 Mr. W. C. EGAN, Highland Park, Illinois.
 Mrs. E. P. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Illinois.
 Mr. CHARLES S. ETTINGER, Midlothian, Illinois. Pitkin & Weinrichter, Landscape Architects.
 JOHN V. FARWELL ESTATE, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 N. K. FAIRBANKS ESTATE, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 Mr. JOHN FARSON, Oak Park, Illinois.
 Mr. N. W. HARRIS, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 HORLICK FOOD COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin.
 Mr. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 HULL HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Illinois. L. V. LeMoine, Landscape Architect.
 Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Libertyville, Illinois.
 Mr. EDMOND LYON, Rochester, N. Y. Pitkin & Weinrichter, Landscape Architects.
 Mr. H. R. McCULLOUGH, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Mr. HAROLD F. MCCORMICK, Lake Forest, Illinois. Charles A. Platt and A. P. Wyman, Landscape Architects.

Swain Nelson & Sons have been doing some work in laying out a park back of my residence. I am much pleased to say that the work is very satisfactory in every way. I found Mr. Nelson very accommodating and very particular that the work should be done properly, and I think that any one giving Mr. Nelson any work will have it done to his satisfaction.—J. OGDEN ARMOUR, Chicago, Sept. 10, 1903.



Handled in this manner, trees may be safely transported a long distance



Wrapping the ball of roots in burlap

Mr. WILLIAM G. MATHER, Cleveland, Ohio. Warren H. Manning, Landscape Architect.
 Mr. JAMES HOBART MOORE, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 Mr. H. V. OGDEN, Michigan City, Indiana.
 Mr. HARRY D. OPPENHEIMER, Chicago, Illinois.
 Mr. HORACE H. MARTIN, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, Libertyville, Illinois.
 Mr. CHARLES S. PILLSBURY, Wayzata, Minnesota. A. P. Wyman, Landscape Architect.
 Mr. E. L. RYERSON, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Mr. CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, South Bend, Indiana. Pitkin & Weinrichter, Landscape Architects.
 Mr. EDWARD E. SWIFT, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
 SOUTH PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Illinois.
 Mr. LOUIS STUMER, Homewood, Illinois.
 Mr. A. A. SPRAGUE, 2nd, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Mr. EDWARD TILDEN, Delavan, Wisconsin.
 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects.
 Mr. FRED. W. UPHAM, Glen View, Illinois.
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, Gary, Indiana.

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City of Chicago, Boards of Park Commissioners.
 City of New York, Department of Parks.
 City of Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Public Service.
 City of Buffalo, N. Y., Board of Public Service.
 City of Racine, Wisconsin, Board of Park Commissioners.
 City of Whiting, Indiana, Board of Park Commissioners.
 City of Waterloo, Iowa, Board of Park Commissioners.

I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. A. E. Nelson, of Swain Nelson & Sons Company. These people have done a great deal of landscape work for me, and furnished me many shrubs and bushes; they are absolutely reliable in every way, and any order given them would be faithfully carried out, I am sure.—JNO. FARSON, Chicago, March 20, 1907.

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